THE POETICAL GENDER OF THE SUBSTANTIVES IN THE WORKS OF BEN JONSON.

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BY

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One of the most important points in which Modern English differs from the other Teutonic languages is that which concerns the gender of substantives. While in the latter languages the original division of the substantives into masculine, feminine and neuter still prevails, Modern English has abandoned the masculine and feminine genders of such substantives as signify inanimate objects, and uses them generally as neuter. It is only in poetry, in lofty prose, and in the popular language that substantives denoting objects in which the natural difference of sex does not exist, are spoken of as male or female. The cause of this fact is twofold. In the first place, there may still be a reminiscence left of the original gender, especially in abstract words with terminations of Romance or Latin origin, secondly, the personal gender depends on a certain act of imagination consisting in the poet's regarding as persons the things of which he speaks. Personification generally follows certain rules depending on the qualities and actions of the things in question; but there are many exceptions, and it is often impossible to give any satisfactory explanation why one gender is preferred to the other. Of two contemporary authors using the same substantive, one speaks of it perhaps as *he*, the other as *she;* nay, even the same author employs the same word in one place as masculine, in another as feminine, although the sense of the word has not been altered. However, apart from these irregularities, the rules of the personification of substantives are given thus in modern English grammars: "Things remarkable for strength, superiority, majesty, sublimity, as Death, Time, Winter, War, have been looked upon as masculine. Gentleness, beauty and grace, fertility and productiveness, belonging, or imagined to belong, to things, suggest a feminine personification; as the Earth, Spring, Hope, Virtue, Truth, Justice, Mercy, Peace. Things very much identified with their owner are occasionally spoken of as *she;* the seaman calls his ship "*she*"; to call a watch or a clock "*she*" is a common Scotticism" [1]).

Anglo-Saxon employed the three genders for inanimate objects, just as its sister-languages do at the present day. But even towards the end of the Anglo-Saxon period, about 1100, the first signs of the decay of grammatical gender began to appear, and in the following period, the New Anglo-Saxon, 1100—1250,

[1]) Bain, p. 122.

there is great uncertainty. In Old English, 1250—1350, the decay is complete, and Middle English, 1350—1500, shows the same system of gender as Modern English, i. e. the grammatical gender has disappeared, and substantives denoting inanimate objects are neuter except when personified [1]).

Thus, grammatical gender had already ceased to exist in the middle of the fourteenth century. But simultaneously with the disappearance of grammatical gender there arose another, which has been called by the different names of personal, rhetorical, or poetical gender, because it is chiefly used in rhetorical style and in poetry. Koch and Mätzner, in their grammars, enter largely into the question of the personification of substantives and give a great many examples, taken from different authors and periods. Yet, no doubt, Stern is right, when he remarks that their manner of treating the subject does not give us a clear and distinct account of personification and the way in which it has developed [2]). He justly thinks it necessary to give an account of each period separately, and especially not to concentrate in one place the poets of the Elizabethan age and those of the eighteenth century, because, as the language of that age is in many respects obsolete, there may also be a difference in the use of personification, founded not only in the individuality of the poet, but also in the development of the language.

Stern himself has made a step in the direction of a more accurate study of the personification of substantives by publishing a treatise, entitled "Über das persönliche Geschlecht unpersönlicher Substantiva bei Shakespeare". In order to know whether the results he has arrived at are characteristic of any of the contemporaries of Shakespeare, I have undertaken to examine the works of Ben Jonson, who on account of his talents as a dramatist occupies a high place in English literature, and whose literary productions are extensive enough to furnish sufficient material for comparison.

Our means of knowing the gender of an English substantive is chiefly the personal pronoun which refers to it, or the corresponding possessive pronoun. It must, however, be remembered that, in Ben Jonson's time, the possessive pronoun *his* still represented the genitive of *it* as well as of *he* [3]). The possessive *its* occurs in Ben Jonson rather seldom and according to Bronisch more rarely than in Shakespeare [4]). Consequently, the use of the pronoun *his* referring to a substantive gives us no right to conclude that the substantive is of the masculine gender. The contents of the sentence may sometimes inform us whether *his* is

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[1]) Koch, pp. 381—382. Körner, p. 2.

[2]) Stern, p. 3.

[3]) Abbot, p. 151.

[4]) Bronish, p. 14. Bronisch's enumeration of the examples from Ben Jonson is not complete. He quotes only six passages where *its, it* occurs, viz.: "*need*, In Humour, II. 3; *family*, Volpone, IV. 1; *knighthood*, Epicœne, II. 3; *nothing*, Catiline, I. Chorus; *thing*, Bartholomew, I. 1; *nature*, Devil, I. 3". — To these examples may be added *eight* more, all with *its: creature*, III. 259, a; *fame* III. 390, a; *member* II. 559, b; *ruby* II. 19, b; *spite* III, 350, b; *thing* III. 253, a (four times); *throne* III. 14, a; *vice* III. 397, a; *O* (the letter), III. 430, a.

meant to be the masculine form, but in most cases it is impossible to arrive at a positive conclusion. For the sake of completeness, however, I shall also include those words which are referred to with *his*, and of which the gender is uncertain.

But there is also another way of arriving at the gender, although not always quite so sure as the above mentioned, viz. the conclusions that may be drawn from the use of attributes, really appropriate to men and women, but also applied to things. For instance, on reading that the two universities, Oxford and Cambridge, are called *sisters*, we are entitled to conclude that *university* is thought to be a feminine substantive. There can be no doubt whatever of our right to regard *university* here as a feminine, and many examples of a similar kind are to be found; but sometimes the personification is used in a manner that suggests the possibility of the poet's being induced by the form of the simile, to give the substantives another gender than he would otherwise have given them. For instance, in III. 160, a, b, Ben Jonson praises King James, representing his virtues as forming his court: "His *pages* (are) bounty and grace. — His *guards* are magnanimity and love. — His *ushers*, counsel, truth, and piety". Here the poet proceeds from the idea of the king and his court and then he allegorically makes the king's own virtues his courtiers. But the notion of *courtier* requires the masculine gender, and, consequently, the different virtues enumerated in the passage, must be regarded as masculine, although, with the exception of *love*, all the others, whenever they are personified elsewhere in his works, are always treated as feminine. But from such a personification no sure conclusion as to gender can be made [1]). In the following, all substantives the personification of which is of an uncertain nature are marked thus †.

I have not made use of such examples as *Sirrah damnation*, I. 82, b; *sir reverence*, II. 144, a; *Madam Prudence*, I. 174, b; (cf. *Sir Prudence*, Mätzner, p. 257); *Lady Wisdom*, I. 174, b; *good Lady Sobricty*, I. 181, b; *Lady Vanity*, I. 358, b; *Mistress Frenchhood*, II. 154, b; *Mistress Commodity*, II. 167, a; nor of such expressions as *my dear Invention*, I. 158, b; *good Detraction*, I. 166, b; *good ignorance*, I. 210, b; *my witty mischief*, I. 389, b; *your wise fatness*, II. 110, a; *thy scurrility*, II. 205, b, all used of men; and *good impertinence*, II. 90, a; *pretty sullenness* II. 94, a; *good diligence*, II. 94, b; *this good shame*, II. 104, b, used of women; because I am of the same opinion as Stern [2]), that there is no personification in such examples. The true explanation of such expressions is, that the predominant quality of the person is turned into an appellative and put instead of the person himself.

Very often pronouns of different genders (*he* and *it*, or *she* and *it*) are used of the same noun in the same passage. The examples are rather numerous, and I quote only some of them without pretending to give a complete enumeration. I. 143: In thee the whole *kingdom* dresseth *itself*, and is ambitious to use thee as *her* glass. I. 247, a: If the forms I hold now in my *soul*, be made one sub-

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[1]) Cf. Widholm, p. 16.

[2]) Stern, pp. 10, 11.

stance with *it;* that *soul* immortal and the same *'tis* now; death cannot raze the affects *she* now retaineth: and then, may *she* be anywhere *she* will. I. 339, b. 340 a: Which *soul* — was breathed into Æthalides, Mercurius his son, where *it* had the gift to remember all that ever was done. — From Pythagore, *she* went into a beautiful piece, etc. II. 79, a: What sleep is this doth seize thee so like *death*, and is not *it?* wake, feel *her* in my breath. II. 82, b: It is, methinks, a morning full of fate! *It* riseth slowly, as *her* sullen car had all the weights of sleep and death hung at it! *She* is not rosy-fingered, but swollen black; *her* face is like a water turned to blood, and *her* sick head is bound about with clouds, as if *she* threatened night ere noon of day! *It* doth not look as *it* would have a hail or health wished in *it*, as on other morns. II. 88, b: Why must *Rome* be by *itself* now overcome? Hath *she* not foes enow of those whom *she* hath made such, etc. II. 104, a: She shews you, Curius, what claim your *country* lays to you, and what duty you owe to *it:* — —. Think but on *her* right. II. 245, b: No, sir, *he* (the stone) cost me forty ere *he* was set. — Well, where *it* must go *'t*will be judged, and therefore look you*'t* be right. You shall have fifty pounds for*'t*, not a denier more. II. 374, b: Here *valour* is beheld — —; about these *it* is present: — — if any other respects be mixt, we quite put out *her* light. II. 376, a: O clip the wings of *time*, good Prue, or make *him* stand still with a charm. Distil the gout into *it*, cramps, all diseases to arrest *him* in the foot and fix *him* here. II. 536, b. 537, a: The *fame* of all your actions sounds nought else but perfect honour from *her* swelling cheeks. — *It* shall do so still, I assure you. III. 27, b: The covetous *house* would have you enter, that *it* may wealthy be, and you *her* mistress, see. III. 66, b: His *fate* here draws an empire with *it* — —. First, fair Meliadus, hath *she* wrought an isle, etc. III. 253, a. b: Thou wert the first mad'st *merit* know *her* strength, and those that lacked *it*, to suspect at length, *'t*was not entailed on title. III. 359, b: *Mind.* Is it because *it* sees us dull, and sunk in clay here, *it* would pull us forth, by some celestial sleight, up to *her* own sublimed height? III. 392, b: *Nature itself* with all *her* benefits. III. 419, b. 420 a. *Poesy.* The study of *it* — — offers to mankind a certain rule and pattern of living well and happily — —. If we will believe Tully, *it* nourisheth and instructeth our youth, — — insomuch as the wisest and best learned have thought *her* the absolute *mistress* of manners, and nearest of kin to virtue.

The edition of Ben Jonson's works that has been used in writing the present treatise is that published in 3 vols. by Lt. Col. Francis Cunningham, London: Chatto and Windus, Piccadilly, W. In the arrangement of the material I have chiefly followed Mätzner, and for the etymology of the words the Century Dictionary and the Etymological Dictionary of Skeat have been consulted. In the quotations, the Roman numerals denote the volume, the Arabian, the page, the letters a and b, the columns of the page. The quotations from Shakespeare are taken from the Tauchnitz edition, Leipzig, 1843.

Finally it may be remembered that Ben Jonson has written an English grammar which still exists, although not in its original complete state. It being no doubt of interest to the readers of the present treatise to learn what Ben Jonson says concerning the gender of substantives, I quote that section of his grammar which treats of the gender (III. p. 440).

"Of the *genders* there are six. *First*, the *masculine*, which comprehendeth all *males*, or what is understood under a *masculine species;* as *angels*, *men*, *stars:* and (by *prosopopœia*) the *months*, *winds*, almost all the *planets*.

Second, the *feminine*, which compriseth *women* and *female species: islands, countries, cities:* and some rivers with us; as *Severn*, *Avon*, etc.

Third, the *neuter*, or *feigned gender:* whose notion conceives neither *sex:* under which are comprised all *inanimate* things, a *ship* excepted: of whom we say, *she sails* well, though the name be Hercules, or Henry, or the Prince. As Terence called his comedy *Eunuchus, per vocabulum artis.*

Fourth, the *promiscuous*, or *epicene*, which understands both kinds: especially, when we cannot make the difference; as, when we call them *horses*, and *dogs*, in the *masculine*, though there be *bitches* and *mares* amongst them. So to *fowls*, for the most part, we use the *feminine;* as of *eagles*, *hawks*, we say, *she flies well;* and call them *geese*, *ducks*, and *doves*, which they fly at.

Fifth, the *common*, or rather *doubtful gender*, we use often, and with elegance; as in *cousin*, *gossip*, *friend*, *neighbour*, *enemy*, *servant*, *thief*, etc., when they may be of either sex.

The *sixth* is, the *common of three genders;* by which a *noun* is divided into *substantive* and *adjective*. For a *substantive* is a *noun* of one only gender, or (at the most) of two: and an *adjective* is a *noun* of three *genders*, being always *infinite*".

I. Concrete substantives.

1. Nature, world, chaos.

Feminine: *nature, world.* Masculine: *chaos.*

Nature, [ME. *nature;* OF. *nature,* feminine; L. *natura,* feminine]. Represented on the stage as a woman in III. 99, b. — I. 94, b: It (rich apparel) helps the deformities of *nature,* and gives lustre to *her* beauties. I. 161, b: It is clear *Nature* went about some full work, *she* did more than make a man when *she* made him. I. 421, a: Varied like *nature,* or oftener than *she,* and better by the help of art, *her* emulous servant. II. 18, b: He will make *Nature* ashamed of *her* long sleep: when art, who's but a stepdame, shall do more than *she,* in *her* best love to mankind, ever could. II. 19 a: He that puffs his coals, till he firk *nature* up, in *her* own centre. II. 27, b: *Nature* doth first beget the imperfect, then proceeds *she* to the perfect. II. 48, b: *Nature* never bestowed upon mortality a more unblamed, a more harmonious feature; *she* played the *stepdame* in all faces else. II. 49, a: He - - can - - teach dull *nature* what *her* own forces are. II. 50, b: And thou shalt have thy wardrobe richer than *nature's,* still to change thyself, and vary oftener, for thy pride, than *she,* or art, *her* wise and almost-equal servant. II. 235, b: *Nature* hath these vicissitudes. *She* makes no man a state of perpetuity, sir. II. 541, b: But this it is, when *nature* will bestow *her* gifts on such as know not how to use them. III. 44: Whether it be that *Nature* be ambitious to have *her* work equal, I know not. III. 49, b: Let us make *nature* fight within *herself.* III. 81, b: It would *nature* quite undo, for losing these, you lost *her* too. III. 96, a: *Nature* — —. Now *she* is old, and the sun *her* friend grown cold, *she* will no more in strife with thee be named etc. III. 98, a: While you might wrest the Caduceus out of my hand, to the adultery and spoil of *nature,* and make your accesses by it to *her* dishonour more easy. III. 99, a: Art thou not ashamed, Vulcan, to offer, in defence of thy power and art, against the excellence of sun and *nature,* creatures more imperfect than the very flies and insects that are *her* trespasses and scapes? III. 99, b: *Nature* (is) no *step-dame,* but a *mother.* III. 100, a: *Nature* is Motion's *mother,* as *she*'s yours. III. 101, a: What noise, what strife, what earthquake and alarms, as troubled *Nature* for *her* maker feared.

III. 119, a: I have not seen the place could more surprise, it looks, methinks, like one of *Nature's* eyes or *her* whole body set in art. III. 240, b: The Destinies decreed no male unto him; who could so exceed *Nature*, they thought, in all that he would feign. At which, *she* happily displeased, made you. III. 270, b: A body so harmoniously composed, as if *Nature* disclosed all *her* best symmetry in that one feature! III. 289, a: *Nature herself* was proud of his designs — —, as, since, *she* will vouchsafe no other wit. III. 315, b: Wise *nature*. — *Her* order is to cherish and preserve. III. 317, a: *Nature* would change *her* course before you alter yours. III. 345, b: Such pleasure as the teeming earth doth take in easy *nature's* birth, when *she* puts forth the life of everything; and in a dew of sweetest rain, *she* lies delivered without pain of the prime beauty of the year, the Spring. III. 352, b: Of brightest Maia is our song; the grace of all that *nature* yet to life did bring; and were *she* lost, could best supply *her* place. III. 391, b: I cannot think *Nature* is so spent and decayed, that *she* can bring forth nothing worth *her* former years. *She* is always the same, like *herself;* and when *she* collects *her* strength, is abler still. Men are decayed, and studies: *she* is not. III. 392, b: *Nature itself* with all *her* benefits. III. 402, b: Do but ask of *nature* — —, and *she* will tell thee, etc. III. 412, b: It is a false quarrel against *nature*, that *she* helps understanding but in a few, etc. III. 462, b: I thank God, and our *mistress Nature: she* is God's *chambermaid*, and the midwife is *hers*.

In these examples, *nature* means the universe of things; the power or powers that produce it. In this sense *nature* is feminine in every instance but one, III. 392, b: *Nature itself* with all *her* benefits. *Nature* in its other significations is also generally of the feminine gender, but there are a few examples of its use as a neuter. It is feminine: I. 125, a: That were to let him know the value of the gem he holds, and so to tempt frail *nature* against *her* disposition. II. 3: Wherein (viz. in plays) now the concupiscence of dances and of antics so reigneth, as to run away from *nature*, and be afraid of *her*. II. 314, a; III. 407, b: What need hath *nature* of silver dishes or gold chamber-pots? Of perfumed napkins, or a numerous family to see *her* eat? poor and wise *she* requires meat only. II. 397, a: Rut is a young physician to the family: that, letting God alone, ascribes to *nature* more than *her* share. II. 509, a: 'Tis strange that any art should so help *nature* in *her* extremes. III. 57, note 2: All which, if the poet created out of himself, without *Nature*, he did but shew how much so divine a soul could exceed *her*. III. 302, b: Quickening dead *nature* to *her* noblest strife. III. 313, b: She never sought quarrel with *nature*, or in balance brought art *her* false servant. III. 372, a: For *nature*, first within doth fashion us to every state of fortune; *she* helps on — —: and after by the tongue *her* truchman, *she* reports the mind's each throe. III. 400, a: The true artificer will not run away from *nature* as he were afraid of *her*. — *Nature* is neuter: II. 225, b: 'Twere rude injury to importune more, or urge a noble *nature* to what of *its* own bounty *it* is prone to. II. 442, a: You know his *nature* and describe *it* well. II. 551, a, b: My soft *nature*, that ever hath retained such foolish pity of the most abject creature's misery, that *it* abhors it. III. 361, a, b: For, as there are three *natures*, schoolmen

call one corporal only, th'other spiritual, like single; so there is a third commixt, of body and spirit together, placed betwixt those other two; which must be judged or crowned: this, as *it* guilty is, or guiltless found, etc. II. 568, b: The querulous *nature* shall no longer find room for *his* thoughts. — K. M. feminine. Sh. feminine, seldom neuter in the sense of the universe of things or the creating power; when nature is used in another sense, the neuter gender occurs more frequently.

World, [ME. *werld;* AS. *weoruld*, *weorold*, feminine. In the twelfth century *world* is still used as a feminine, Körner, p. 4; in the first part of the thirteenth century, often masculine, but also feminine, Körner, p. 24]. I. 103, b: True, sir, it pleases the *world* as I am *her* excellent tobacconist, to give me the style of Signior Whiffe. I. 248, b: The ambitious line of the round *world* shall to *her* center shrink. I. 387, b: It (viz. gold) is the thing makes all the *world her* grace, *her* youth, *her* beauty. II. 87, a: You share the *world*, *her* magistracies, priesthoods, wealth and felicity, amongst you, friends. III. 66, a: At common births the *world* feels nothing new; at these *she* shakes. III. 81, b: Could the *world* with all *her* cost have redeemed it? III. 394, a: It is long since the sick *world* began to doat and talk idly: would *she* had but doated still! but *her* dotage is now broke forth into a madness and become a mere frenzy. The gender is probably feminine I. 267, b: The *world.* — The *bawd!* — *World* is neuter, followed by it: I. 66, a; 74, b; 93, a; 153, b; II. 101, a; 291, b; 560, b; III. 65, a; 71, b; 78, b; 308, b; 354, b. In a few examples it is referred to by *his:* II. 508, a: Giving to the *world* again *his* first and tuneful planeting. III. 7, a: For were the *world* with all *his* wealth a ring, Britannia — — might be a diamant worthy to inchase it. III. 71, b: That most princely maid, whose form might call the *world* to war, and make *it* hazard all *his* valour for her beauty. III. 173, a: Let's have the giddy *world* turned the heels upward, and sing a rare black Sanctus on *his* head. III. 303, a: The whole *world* here leavened with madness swells; and being a thing blown out of nought, rebels against *his* maker. I regard *his* in these examples as the neuter form; in III. 173, a, it might, however, be taken as a masculine. — M. feminine; K. masculine and feminine; yet in the example of world as a masculine, cited by K. we have probably the neuter. — In Shakespeare *world* is personified as a feminine.

Chaos, [L. *chaos*, neuter; Cf. Fr. *le chaos*]. III. 54, b: I'll speak a charm, shall cleave the ground, as low as lies old shrunk-up *Chaos*, and let rise once more *his* dark and reeking head. — K. M. masculine and feminine.

2. Heaven and the heavenly bodies.

Both masculine and feminine: *heaven*. Masculine: *sun*, *sol*, *Phœbus*, *Hesperus*, *Phosphorus*. Feminine: *moon*, *Dian*, *Æthiopia*, *Phœbe*, *globe*, *star*, *Electra*, *Idalian star*, *Venus*. Followed by his: *day-star*.

Heaven, [ME. *heven;* AS. *heofon*, masculine and feminine. Platt, Anglia, VI. p. 171, makes a distinction, in Anglo-Saxon, between two forms with different genders; an older *heofon*, masculine, a later *heofonc*, feminine]. *Heaven* in the sense of God is masculine, III. 315, b: But to exact again what once is given, is nature's mere obliquity; as *heaven* should ask the blood and spirits *he* hath infused in man, because man hath the flesh abused. In conformity with this example masculine gender may be supposed, II. 569, a: *Heaven* now not strives alone our breasts to fill with joys, but urgeth *his* full favours still; and II. 570, a: She (Themis) tells him first, that kings are here on earth the most conspicuous things: that they by *heav'n* are placed upon *his* throne, to rule like heav'n. Personification without certain gender, II. 400, a: And if he can get pardon at *heaven's* hand. — The neuter gender occurs, I. 247, b: I will begone, and not *heaven itself* shall draw me back. II. 80, a: And be free not *heaven itself* from thy impiety. II. 104, b: It is a madness, wherewith *heaven* blinds them, when *it* would confound them. III. 272, b: Lucy the bright; than which a nobler *heaven itself* knows not. III. 316, b: Or think you *heaven* is deaf, or hath no eyes, or those *it* hath wink at your perjuries?

In the sense of the sky *heaven* is feminine, II. 566, a: Let not wide *heav'n* that secret blessing know to give, which *she* on thee will not bestow. The same gender may be assumed, II. 502, a: The sun, *heaven's* brightest *birth*. The gender is uncertain, III. 16, b: Still turn and imitate the *heavẽn* in motion swift and even; and as *his* planets go, your brighter lights do so. Heaven is neuter, III. 12, a: And who to *heaven's* consent can better move, than those that are so like *it*, beauty and love. — K. M. masculine and feminine. Sh. masculine.

Sun, [ME. *sunne;* AS. *sunne*, feminine. Both from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries Körner quotes *sunne* as feminine, pp. 4, 15, 44. From Layamon he cites an example where *sunne* is masculine, which gender, he thinks, depends either on a slip of the pen or on the author's being influenced by the Latin *Sol* or *Phœbus*, Körner, p. 15. In ME. both genders exist; see Koch, p. 383, Mätzner, p. 248]. — Masculine, II. 317, b: Who hath changed my servant? Yourself, who drinks my blood up with your beams, as doth the *sun* the sea! Pecunia shines more in the world than *he*. II. 318, b: The *sun* is *father* of all metals, you know, silver and gold. II. 318, b: As bright as is the *sun* her *sire*, or earth her mother. II. 567, b: The *sun*, as loath to part from this half sphere, stands still; and Phœbe labours to appear in all as bright, if not as rich, as *he*. III. 5, a, b: My daughters — — in whose sparkling and refulgent eyes the glorious *sun* did still delight to rise; though *he*, the best *judge*, and most formal cause of all dames beauties, in their firm hues, draws signs of *his* fervent'st love. III. 6, a: My daughters — — have since, e'ermore as the *sun* riseth, charged *his* burning throne with volleys of revilings; 'cause *he* shone on their scorched cheeks with such intemperate fires. III. 355, b: Day, deceasing, with the *prince* of light, the *sun* — *Sun* is followed by his, probably the masculine form, I. 248, b: Cæsar —; who addeth to the *sun* influence and lustre; in increasing thus *his* inspirations, kindling fire in us. I. 249, a: Where other princes — sit in their

height, like clouds before the *sun*, hindering *his* comforts. I. 337, a: More glad than is the teeming earth to see the longed-for *sun* peep through the horns of the celestial Ram, am I, to view thy (viz. the gold's) splendour darkening *his*. II. 139, b: The *sun* stood still, and was, behind the cloud the battle made, seen sweating, to drive up *his* frighted horse, whom still the noise drove backward. II. 376, b: O for an engine to keep back all clocks, or make the *sun* forget *his* motion! II. 502, a: How often, when the *sun*, heaven's bright birth, hath with *his* burning fervour cleft the earth, etc. III. 41, a: As in the Goat the *sun* renews *his* fires. III. 76, b: The solemn rites are well begun; and though but lighted by the moon, they shew as rich as if the *sun* had made this night *his* noon. III. 77, b: What haste the jealous *Sun* doth make, *his* fiery horses up to take, and once more shew *his* head! III. 315, b: Did e'er the clouds ask back their rain? the *sun his* heat and light? — *Sun* is only twice referred to by *it;* I. 343, b: I am lost except the rising *sun* do shine on me. — *It* shall both shine, and warm thee, Mosca. II. 461, b: *It* shined as bright as day. — K. M. masculine. Sachs, p. 140, and Behnsch, p. 20, give examples of a feminine personification of sun. — Sh. masculine; neuter only twice.

Sol and *Phœbus* are names applied to the sun.

Sol, [L. *sol*, masculine]. I. 337, b: O thou son of *Sol*, but brighter than thy *father*. III. 6, a: A land — where bright *Sol* — doth never rise or set, but in *his* journey passeth by.

Phœbus, [L. *Phœbus*, masculine]. II. 81, a: Appear, and break like day, my beauty, to this circle: upbraid thy *Phœbus*, that *he* is so long in mounting to that point, which should give thee thy proper splendour. Cf. III. 79, a: The eldest of them was the queen of the Orient and 'twas said that she should with *Phœbus* wed. For which high-vouchsafed grace, *he* was loved of all their race. And they would, when *he* did rise, do *him* early sacrifice —; and would look at *him* as far as they could discern *his* car, etc.

Moon, [ME. *moone*, *mone*; AS. *móna*, masculine. According to Körner, p. 10, *mone* is masculine in the first part of the thirteenth century; about 1300 it has passed into a feminine, Körner, p. 44; in ME., feminine, Koch, p. 383]. — Feminine, I. 24, b: Tut! that thought is like the *moon* in *her* last quarter, 'twill change shortly. III. 12, b: For so their virtuous *goddess*, the chaste *moon*, told them, etc. III. 32, b: The *moon*, when farthest from the sun *she* shines is most refulgent. III. 72, a: The *moon* began to shew, and rising, a satyr was seen by *her* light. III. 75, a: Brothers, sing then, and upbraid, as we use, yond' seeming *maid* (viz. the moon). — Now, my cunning *lady: moon*, can you leave the side so soon of the boy you keep so hid? III. 465, a: The *Moon* commends *her* to the merry beards in hall, etc. (many examples of *she* and *her* in the following verses). The *moon* is represented on the stage as a woman, III. 6, b; 14, b. — Five times *moon* is of the neuter gender; III. 47, b: The *moon it* is red, and the stars are fled. III. 135, b: A neighbour of mine, a spectacle-maker, hath drawn the *moon* through it at the bore of a whistle, and made *it* as great as a drum-head twenty times, and brought *it* within the length of this room to me, I know not how often.

III. 136, a: In the orb of the *moon*. — Which is now found to be an earth inhabited. — With havens in'*t*, castles and port-towns. III. 138, a: The *moon*, — all 'twixt *it* and us, etc. *Moon* has the sense of a fleet drawn up for battle in the form of a moon, or halfmoon III. 68, b: And sent first bullets, then a fleet of fire, then shot themselves like ordnance; and a tire of ships for pieces, through the enemies *moon*, that waned before *it* grew. — K. M. feminine. Sh. feminine; neuter only once.

Like the sun, the moon has also names derived from the classical languages and depending on the mythological ideas entertained by the ancients. The names are *Dian*, *Æthiopia* and *Phœbe*, all used as feminine.

Dian, [L. *Diana*, feminine]. III. 8, a: Now *Dian*, with *her* burning face, declines apace: by which our waters know to ebb, that late did flow.

Æthiopia, [L. *Æthiopia*, feminine]. The poet tells us in a note, III. 6: "The Æthiopians worshipped the moon by that surname". III. 6, b: Great *Æthiopia*, *goddess* of our shore. III. 12, a: The Night's black charms are flown. For being made unto their *goddess* known, bright *Æthiopia*, the silver moon, as *she* was Hecate, *she* brake them soon.

Phœbe, [L. *Phœbe*, feminine]. II. 567, b: The sun stands still; and *Phœbe* labours to appear in all as bright, if not as rich, as he: and, fore a note of more serenity, my six fair sisters hither shift their lights to do this hour the utmost of *her* rites.

Dian and *Phœbe* occur also in Shakespeare as surnames of the moon.

Globe, [OF. *globe*, masculine; L. *globus*, masculine]. I. 322, a: By you that fools call gods, — shake off the loosened *globe* from *her* long hinge. — K. feminine; the example he quotes is the above-mentioned.

Star, [ME. *steorre*, etc.; AS. *steorra*, masculine. In the first part of the thirteenth century *steorre* has passed into a feminine on account of its ending *e*. After 1250 *sterre* is sometimes still used as a masculine, but the feminine gender is more common. Körner, pp. 22, 43]. Through mythological influence *star* is feminine, II. 567, b, where Electra, one of the seven stars called the Pleiades, is represented speaking of the six other stars as her sisters: And, for a note of more serenity, my six fair *sisters* hither shift their lights. — *Star* is neuter, II. 238, a; III. 281, a: Do but look on her hair, it is bright as love's *star* when *it* riseth! — K. M. generally masculine, seldom feminine. Sh. masculine.

The individual stars retain the original genders of the proper names they bear. *Electra*, *Venus* and its synonym the *Idalian star* are feminine; *Hesperus* and *Phosphorus*, masculine. *Day-star* is followed by his.

Electra, [L. *Electra*, feminine]. II. 567, a: And finding that one of these seven lights, *Electra*, is rarely or not at all to be seen, as Ovid affirmeth; — we ventured to follow this authority and made *her* the speaker. II. 567, a, b: No more shall men suppose *Electra* dead, though from the consort of *her* sisters fled unto the arctic circle.

Venus, [L. *Venus*, feminine]. Feminine, II. 508, a: Now her sweet soul hovers here in the air above us, and doth haste to get up to the Moon and Mercury; and

whisper *Venus* in *her* orb. — *Venus* is neuter, III. 26, a, note: *Venus*, which when *it* goes before the sun, is called Phosphorus, or Lucifer; when *it* follows, Hesperus, or Noctifer. — Another name for *Venus* is the *Idalian star*, which is feminine, III. 26, a: See, see! the bright *Idalian star*, that lighteth lovers to their war, complains that you *her* influence lose. — K. feminine. Sh. feminine.

Hesperus or *Hesper*, [L. *Hesperus*, masculine]. III. 27, b: See! *Hesperus* is yet in view. What star can so deserve of you? Whose light doth still adorn your bride, that ere the morn shall far more perfect be, and rise as bright as *he;* when, like to *him*, her name is changed, but not her flame. III. 124, a: *Hesperus*, the glory of the west, the brightest star that from *his* burning crest lights all on this side the Atlantic seas, as far as to thy pillars, Hercules! See, where *he* shines, etc. III. 124, a: One of the bright race of *Hesperus* is come, who shall in time the same that *he* is be, and now is only a less light than *he*. III. 147, a: She is sister of a star, one the noblest now that are, bright *Hesper*, whom the Indians in the East Phosphor call, and in the West hight Vesper. Courses even with the sun, doth her mighty *brother* run, etc. *Hesperus* is followed by *his* (which, I think, is the masculine form), III. 24, b: Haste, haste, for *Hesperus his* head down bows [1]).

Phosphorus, [L. *Phosphorus*, masculine]. III. 77, b: The *herald* of the day, bright *Phosphorus*, commands you hence. Morning — puts back the stars. Of which myself the last, her *harbinger*, but stay to warn you.

Another name of Phosphorus is *Day-star*, which occurs followed by his, III. 240, a: I meant the *day-star* should not brighter rise, nor lend like influence from *his* lucent seat.

3. Earth, land, country, isle, island, city, town, and their proper names. — Proper names of mountains.

Feminine: *earth*, *land*, *country*, *empire*, *kingdom*, *commonwealth*, *Celtiberia*, *Ægypt*, *Europe*, *France*, *Great Britain*, *Greece*, *Ireland*, *Italy*, *Norway*, *Scotland*, *Wales*, *isle*, *island*, *Macaria*, *city*, *town*, *London*, *Rome*, *place*, *filth*, *mud*. Masculine: *Esperides*. Followed by his: *slime*. — Of the names of mountains, masculine: *Atlas*, *Craig Eriri*. Followed by his: *Ætna*.

Earth, [ME. *erthe*, *eorthe;* AS. *eorðe*, feminine. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, feminine; Körner, pp. 4, 15, 44]. In Ben Jonson *earth* is always feminine except in one instance, I. 128, b, where it is neuter: 'Tis base to live under the *earth*, not base to live above *it* by any means. — Feminine, II. 85, b:

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[1]) Stern has not quoted *Hesperus* from Shakespeare. It occurs, however, in All's well, p. 22, followed by *his:* Ere twice in murk and occidental damp moist *Hesperus* hath quenched *his* sleepy lamp. Schmidt, in his Shakespeare-Lexicon, cites this example with *her* instead of *his*, referring to *Hesperus*.

All the *earth*, *her* kings and tetrarchs, are their tributaries. II. 86, a: The *earth* hath lost most of *her* ribs. II. 318, b: As bright as is the sun her sire, or *earth* her *mother*, in *her* best attire. II. 579, a: House, be proud: for of *earth's* store these two only are the wonder: in them *she's* rich, and is no more. III. 53, b: *Dame Earth* shall quake, and the houses shake, and *her* belly shall ake, as *her* back were brake. III. 65, b: I neither storm, nor rage; 'tis *earth;* blame *her* —: *she* is affrighted. III. 95, b: So breaks the sun *earth's* rugged chains, wherein rude winter bound *her* veins. III. 103, a: *Earth* unploughed shall yield *her* crop. III. 103, a: The very shrub shall balsam sweat, and nectar melt the rock with heat, till *earth* have drunk *her* fill: that *she* no harmful weed may know, etc. III. 119, a: Whose breath or beams have got proud *earth* with child of all the treasure that great Nature's worth, and makes *her* every minute to bring forth? III. 122, b: Breeds *earth* more monsters yet? Antæus scarce is cold: what can beget this store? and, stay! such contraries upon *her!* Is *earth* so fruitful of *her* own dishonour? Or 'cause his vice was inhumanity, hopes *she* by vicious hospitality to work an expiation first? III. 205, a: *Earth*, our common *mother*. III. 205, a: Jove will have *earth* to have *her* stars and lights, no less than heaven. III. 220, b: *Earth*, and all *her* features. III. 347, b: When looked the *earth* so fine, or so did shine, in all *her* bloom and flower? — Cf. I. 251, b: This child (viz. Fame) our *parent earth* — brought forth. I. 337, a: More glad than is the *teeming earth* to see the longed-for sun. III. 317, a: Sooner I'll think the sun would cease to cheer the *teeming earth*, and that forget to bear. III. 345, b: Such pleasure as the *teeming earth* doth take in easy nature's birth. — K. M. feminine. Sh. feminine; neuter twice.

Land, [ME. *land*, *lond;* AS. *land*, *lond*, neuter. In OE. also masculine, Mätzner, p. 253; Körner, p. 44]. In the sense of country *land* is feminine, II. 571, b: Never had *land* more reason to rejoice, nor to *her* bliss could aught now added be, save that *she* might the same perpetual see. In III. 6, a, *land* is followed by *his*, which I consider as denoting the neuter: This *land*, that lifts into the temperate air *his* snowy cliff, is Albion the fair. — In the signification of ground, soil, *land* is neuter, II. 297, b; 347, a; III. 398, b; 413, a. — K. M. feminine. Sh. feminine.

Country, [ME. *countre*, *cuntrei*, etc.; OF. *contree*, etc., feminine; ML. *contrada*]. In Ben Jonson this word is far more frequently feminine than neuter. — Feminine, II. 97, b: Such were the great Camilli too; the Fabii, Scipios, that still thought no work at price enough was bought, that for their *country* they could do. And to *her* honour so did knit, as all their acts were understood the sinews of the public good. II. 104, a: She shews you, Curius, what claim your *country* lays to you, and what duty you owe to *it:* be not afraid to break with murderers and traitors for the saving a life so near and necessary to you, as is your *country's.* Think but on *her* right. No child can be too natural to his parent: *she* is our common *mother*, and doth challenge the prime part of us. II. 104, b: Stand firm for your country, and become a man honoured and loved: it were a noble life,

to be found dead, embracing *her*. II. 104, b: Most noble consul, I am yours and *hers*, I mean my *country's*. III. 15, b, note: For what *country* is it thinks not *her* own beauty fairest yet? III. 94, b, 95, a: This is that James of which long since thou sung'st, should end our *countries* most unnatural broils; and if *her* ear, then deafened with the drum, would stoop but to the music of his peace, *she* need not with the spheres change harmony. This is the man thou promis'dst should redeem, if *she* would love his counsels as his laws, *her* head from servitude, *her* feet from fall, *her* fame from barbarism, *her* state from want, and in *her* all the fruits of blessing plant. III. 227, b: Camden! — to whom my *country* owes the great renown and name wherewith *she* goes! III. 233, a: Which should thy *country's* love to speak refuse, *her* foes enough would fame thee in their hate. III. 236, a: Lo, what my *country* should have done (have raised an obelisk, or column to thy name, or, if *she* would but modestly have praised thy fact, in brass or marble writ the same). III. 245, b: Were thy glad *country* blest, to have *her* story woven in thy thread. — Neuter, II. 104, a: She shows you, Curius, what claim your *country* lays to you, and what duty you owe to *it*. II. 139, b: Had this been honest now, and for his *country*, as 'twas against *it*, who had e'er fallen greater? II. 311, b: All the *country* expected from the city most brave speeches now at the coronation. — *It* expected more than *it* understood. — K. M. feminine. Sh. feminine; once it is followed by his, which Stern considers neuter.

Empire, [ME. *empire*, etc.; OF. *empire;* masculine; L. *imperium*, neuter]. II. 135, b: Since they have sought to blot the name of Rome out of the world, and raze this glorious *empire* with *her* own hands and arms turned on *herself*, I think it fit they die.

Kingdom, [ME. *kingdom*, *kyngdom;* AS. *cyningdóm*, masculine. An instance of the use of this word as a masculine is quoted by Körner from Robert of Gloucester, Körner, p. 36]. I. 143: In thee the whole *kingdom* dresseth *itself*, and is ambitious to use thee as *her* glass. In this passage, *kingdom* is followed both by a feminine and a neuter pronoun. — Neuter, III. 362, b: In his eternal *kingdom*, where we sit equal with angels, and co-heirs of *it*. — Sh. feminine.

Commonwealth, [A compound of *common* + *wealth*. Does not exist in AS.]. In Ben Jonson this word is feminine four times; neuter twice. Feminine: II. 85, b: For what less can we call it, when we see the *commonwealth* engrossed so by a few, the giants of the state, that do by turns enjoy *her*, and defile *her!* II. 102, b: The *commonwealth* yet panting underneath the stripes and wounds of a late civil war, gasping for life, and scarce restored to hope; to seek t'oppress *her* with new cruelty, and utterly extinguish *her* long name, etc. II. 112, b: The *commonwealth* hath eyes that wake as sharply over *her* life, as yours do for *her* ruin. Be not deceived, to think *her* lenity will be perpetual. II. 120, a: Discharge the *commonwealth* of *her* deep fear. — Neuter, III. 403, a: But that he which can feign a *Commonwealth* (which is the Poet) can govern *it* with counsels, strengthen *it* with laws, correct *it* with judgments, inform *it* with religion and morals. III. 406, a: He is the soul of the *commonwealth*, and ought to cherish

it as his own body. — Sachs: feminine; the example he quotes is taken from Ben Jonson. — Sh. feminine and masculine.

Nation, III. 133, b; *state*, II. 214, a; and *crown*, in the sense of regal power, government, are neuter. II. 227, b: The thing is for recovery of drowned land, whereof the *crown's* to have a moiety, if *it* be owner.

The names of countries are feminine, except *Ophir*, which is of the neuter gender.

Celtiberia. III. 179, b: Till *her* starved snakes saw what Neptune did impose.

Ægypt. I. 248, a: And you, Cornelius, a soldier of renown, and the first provost that ever let our Roman eagles fly on swarthy *Ægypt*, quarried with *her* spoils. — M. feminine [1]).

Europe. II. 577, b: And you, dear lord, — o shoot up fast in spirit, as in years; that when upon *her* head proud *Europe* wears *her* stateliest tire, you may appear thereon the richest gem. II. 579, a: Welcome, monarch of this isle, *Europe's* envy, and *her* mirror. III. 243, a: Thou — whose fame was won in the eye of *Europe*, where thy deeds were done, when on thy trumpet *she* did sound a blast, whose relish to eternity shall last. — K. M. feminine.

France. III. 258, a: *France* shall boast, no more those maiden glories *she* hath lost. — M. feminine. Sh. feminine.

Great Britain III. 335, b: Indeed, when had *Great Britain* greater cause than now, to love the sovereign and the laws; when you that reign are *her* example grown, and what are bounds to *her*, you make your own? When your assiduous practice doth secure that faith which *she* professeth to be pure? How is *she* barren grown of love, or broke, that nothing can *her* gratitude provoke! III. 353, b: Methought *Great Britain* in *her* sea before sate safe enough, but now secured more. At land *she* triumphs in the triple shade, *her* rose and lily intertwined, have made. — Sh. feminine.

Greece. III. 258, a: No more let *Greece her* bolder fables tell of Hercules, or Theseus going to hell, Orpheus, Ulysses.

Ireland. III. 345, a: Let *Ireland* meet it out at sea, half-way, repeating all Great Britain's joy and more, adding *her* own glad accents to this day, like Echo playing from the other shore.

Italy. III. 377, b: Nor had our *Italy* more glorious been in virtue, and renown of arms, than in *her* language. — M. feminine. Sh. feminine.

Norway. III. 68, b: The proud Armada —, that covered all the main, as if whole islands had broke loose, and swam, or half of *Norway* with *her* fir trees came to join the continents.

Scotland. III. 218, b: O *sister Scotland!* What hast thou deserved of joyful England, giving us this King!

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[1]) Stern has not quoted *Ægypt* from Shakespeare. It occurs as feminine in the sense of the queen of Egypt, Antony, p. 17: Say, "the firm Roman to great *Ægypt* sends this treasure of an oyster; at whose foot, to mend the petty present, I will piece *her* opulent throne with kingdoms: all the east", say thou, "shall call *her mistress*".

Wales. II. 383, a: I am he have measured all the shires of England over, *Wales* and *her* mountains. III. 131, a: *Wales;* — with the praise of *her* thirteen s'eeres.

Ophir. II. 18, b: Great Solomon's *Ophir!* he was sailing to't, three years, but we have reached *it* in ten months.

Isle, [ME. reg. *ile*, *yle*, rarely *isle;* OF. reg. *ile*, masculine and feminine; L. *insula*, feminine]. In Ben Jonson *isle* is feminine twice; neuter once. Feminine, III. 7, a: Britania, which the triple world admires, this *isle* hath now recovered for *her* name. III. 7, a: With that great name Britania, this blest *isle* hath won *her* ancient dignity and style. — Neuter, III. 66, b: First hath she wrought an isle, — and in *it* placed high Britain. — M. feminine. Sh. feminine.

Island, [ME. *iland*, etc.; AS. *igland*, etc., neuter]. In Ben Jonson feminine once, neuter thrice. Feminine, III. 64, a: Now when the *island* hath regained *her* fame. — Neuter, II. 559, note; III. 181, b; 197, b. — M. feminine.

Of proper names of islands there is only one instance, *Macaria*, which is feminine.

Macaria (one of the fortunate isles). III. 197, a: *Macaria*, — that hitherto hath floated, as uncertain where *she* should fix *her* blessings.

The nouns *city* and *town* and their proper names are often feminine.

City, [ME. *cite;* OF. *cite*, *citet*, *citeit*, feminine; L. *civita(t)s*, feminine]. Feminine four times; neuter four. Feminine, II. 121, a: And with this omen go, pernicious plague! Out of the *city*, to the wished destruction of thee and those, that, to the ruin of *her*, have ta'en that bloody and black sacrament. II. 561, b: This *city* —: for whose estate *she* hopes you will be still good advocate to *her* best lord. II. 566, a: Here ends my *city's* office, here it breaks: yet with my tongue and this pure heart *she* speaks a short farewell. II. 570, a: And as of late, when he through London went, the amorous *city* spared no ornament, that might *her* beauties heighten, etc. — Neuter, II. 72, b: Ay, he would have built the *city* new; and made a ditch about *it* of silver. II. 102, b: They left the *city* standing —. These purpose to fire *it*. II. 109, a: I like not fire, 'twill too much waste my *city*. — Were *it* embers, there will be wealth enough raked out of them to spring anew. II. 556, a: Though this *city* might be said to touch the stars, — yet was *it* far inferior to the master thereof, who was his majesty. — K. M. feminine. Sh. feminine.

Town, [ME. *town*, *toun*, *tun;* AS. *tún*, masculine]. Occurs only twice, both times as a feminine. II. 570, a: And as of late, when he through London went, the amorous city spared no ornament, — so this *town* put on *her* brightest tire; and in it equal shone to *her* great sister. III. 253, a: The *town's* honest man's *her* errant'st knave. — Sachs, p. 142, cites an example from Dryden where *town* is followed by his. In Bunyan *town* is very often spoken of as *she*, Widholm, p. 15.

London. II. 556, a: For so the glory and light of our kingdom, M. Camden, speaking of *London*, saith, *she* is totius Britanniæ epitome, etc. II. 560, note *: A learned poet of our time, — celebrating *London*, hath this verse of *her*, etc.

II. 570, a: And as of late, when he through *London* went, the amorous city spared no ornament, — so this town (viz. Westminster) put on her brightest tire; and in it equal shone to her great *sister;* save that modesty, *her* place, and years, gave *her* precedency. — Sh. feminine.

Rome is always feminine, except in one instance, II. 88, b: Why must *Rome* be by *itself* now overcome? — It is feminine, I. 248, b: She (viz. poesy) can so mould *Rome* and *her* monuments, etc. I. 248, b: Happy is *Rome* of all earth's other states, to have so true and great a president, for *her* inferior spirits to imitate, as Cæsar is. II. 80, b: Was I a man bred great as *Rome herself*, one formed for all *her* honours, all *her* glories, equal to all *her* titles; that could stand close up with Atlas, and sustain *her* name as strong as he doth heaven! and was I, of all *her* brood, marked out for the repulse by *her* no-voice, when I stood candidate to be commander in the Pontic war! I will hereafter call *her stepdame* ever. If *she* can lose *her* nature, I can loose my piety, and in *her* stony entrails dig me a seat; where I will live again, the labour of *her* womb, and be a burden weightier than all the prodigies and monsters that *she* hath teemed with, since *she* first knew Mars. II. 83, a: I would have seen *Rome* burnt by this time, and *her* ashes in an urn. II. 87, b: Be firm, my hand, not shed a drop; but pour fierceness into me with it, and fell thirst of more and more, till *Rome* be left as bloodless as ever *her* fears made *her*, or the sword. And when I leave to wish this to thee, *stepdame*, etc. II. 88, b: Why must *Rome* be by itself now overcome? Hath *she* not foes enow of those whom *she* hath made such, and enclose *her* round about? or are they none, except *she* first become *her* own. II. 89, a: *Rome* now is *mistress* of the whole world —: *she* doth joy so much in plenty, wealth, and ease, as now th'excess is *her* disease. *She* builds in gold, and to the stars, as if *she* threatened heav'n with wars —. *Her* women wear the spoils of nations in an ear, changed for the treasure of a shell, etc. II. 89, b: And now ambition doth invade *her* (viz. Rome's) state —. Such ruin of *her* manners *Rome* doth suffer now, as *she's* become both *her* own spoiler, and own prey. II. 92, b: In *Rome's* poor age; when both *her* kings and consuls held the plough, or gardened well. II. 97, a: *Rome* will be sacked, *her* wealth will be our prize. II. 97, b: Great father Mars, and greater Jove, by whose high auspice, *Rome* hath stood so long; — be present to *her* now, as then. II. 105, a: I'll see that *Rome* shall prove a thankful and a bounteous *mother*. II. 113, a: So much *Rome's* faults (now grown *her* fate) do threat *her*. II. 113, a: At the ports all thronging out, as if their safety were to quit their *mother* (viz. Rome). II. 113, b: Ambition — hath the fate of *Rome* provoked; and made that now *Rome's* self ('s) no price to free *her* from the death wherewith *she* is yoked. — O, that in time *Rome* did not cast *her* errors up, this fortune to prevent! To have seen *her* crimes ere they were past, and felt *her* faults before *her* punishment. II. 115, a: What may be happy and auspicious still to *Rome* and *hers!* II. 121, a: Thou wilt with perpetual plagues, alive and dead, punish for *Rome* and save *her* innocent head. II. 124, a: I could advise, that men whose fortunes are yet flourishing, and are *Rome's* friends, would not without a cause become *her* enemies. II. 132, b: Un-

til the blood of *Rome* were mixed with *her* ashes. II. 133, b: He hath — preserved *Rome* from the flame, the senate from the sword, and all *her* citizens from massacre. III. 242, b: If *Rome* so great, and in *her* wisest age, feared not to boast the glories of *her* stage, etc. III. 251, a: *Rome*, and *her* liberty. — Sh. feminine.

The few other names of towns, the gender of which can be evidently discerned, are of the neuter gender. *Pimblicoe*, III. 324, b: What a strong fort old *Pimblicoe* had been! How *it* held out. *Spaw*, III. 138, a: Your Tunbridge, or the *Spaw* itself, are mere puddle to 'em. *Troy*, III. 323, a: He did not spare *Troy*, though *it* were so much his Venus' care. — In Sh. *Troy* is feminine. — *Windsor castle*, III. 394, a; *Capitol*, II. 103, b; and *Whitehall*, III. 323, a, are neuter. *The Globe* (a theatre in London), III. 322, a, is neuter, as well as (probably) the corresponding common noun *theatre*, which is followed by his, I. 284, b: Great Pompey's *theatre* was never ruined till now, that proud Sejanus hath a statue reared on *his* ashes.

Place, [ME. *place;* OF. *place*, feminine; L. *platea*, feminine]. In Ben Jonson this word is generally neuter both in the sense of locality (I. 91, b; 263, b; II. 118, a; 201, b; 234, b; 476, b; 586, a; III. 119, a) and of station in life, office (II. 243, b; 244, a; 281, a; 304, b). It is feminine, II. 586, a: Let not your glories darken, to behold the *place* and me, *her* Genius here, so sad.

Esperides. The form *Esperides* is used by ignorant people instead of *Hesperides* [L. *Hesperides, -um*]. This word is erroneously employed by Ben Jonson as a singular. Cf. Sh. Pericles, p. 3: Before thee stands this fair *Hesperides*, with golden fruit, but dangerous to be touch'd. In this example *Hesperides* means one of the nymphs who guarded the golden apples in the Hesperian garden. In Ben Jonson *Esperides* has the sense of the garden and is masculine, III. 132, b: Is a thousand place in Wales as finely places as the *Esperides* every crum of *him* [1]).

Here may also be added *filth* and *mud*, which are of the feminine gender, and *slime*, followed by his.

Filth, [ME. *filthe;* AS. *fýlð*]. III. 259, b: Stench, diseases, and old *filth*, their *mother*. III. 410, a, *filth* is neuter.

Mud, [ME. *mud*, etc.; not in AS.]. III. 259, b: In the first jaws appeared that ugly monster, ycleped *Mud* —: thorough *her* womb they make their famous road.

Slime, [ME. *slime*, etc.; AS. *slím*.]. I. 282, b: O, what is it, proud *slime* will not believe of *his* own worth.

Of the different expressions for heights I have found none with personal gender. *Cliff*, III. 37, a; *hill*, III. 207, b; and *rock*, III. 72, a, are neuter. Of the proper names of mountains *Atlas* and *Craig-Eriri* are masculine, *Ætna*, followed by his.

In the masculine gender of *Atlas* [L. *Atlas (Atlant-)*, masculine] we have a specimen of mythological influence. II. 80, b: Was I a man — that could stand

[1]) For another example of a plural noun used as a singular, see Sh. H. 5. p. 40: Rush on his host, as doth the melted snow upon the valleys, whose low vassal seat the *Alps* doth spit and void *his* rheum upon.

close up with *Atlas*, and sustain her name as *he* doth heaven! III. 121, a: The scene was the mountain *Atlas*, who had *his* top ending in the figure of an old man. III. 124, a: See here a crown *the aged Hill* hath sent thee, my *grandsire Atlas*, *he* that did present thee with the best sheep that in *his* fold were found, — for rescuing *his* fair daughters —, and taught thee all the learning of the sphere, and how, like *him*, thou might'st the heavens upbear. *He*, though a mountain now, hath yet the sense of thanking thee for more. III. 129, a: Why law you now, 'is not Pen-maen-maur and Craig-Eriri as good sound as *Adlas* every whit of *him?*

Craig-Eriri. III. 130, a: *Craig-Eriri*, a mountain in Carnarvanseere: has as grey beard, and as much snow upon *his* head aull the year long.

Ætna. I. 195, a: And yet the zeal of every knowing man opprest with hills of tyranny — cannot but vent the *Ætna* of *his* fires.

4. Ocean, sea, river, and proper names of rivers; stream, brook, drop.

Masculine: *Ocean*, *river*, *Lethe*, *Niger*, *Scamander*, *Thames*. Followed by his: *sea*, *Euripus*, *stream*, *brook*, *drop*, *Dove*, etc.

Instead of *Ocean* Ben Jonson uses the Latin form *Oceanus*, [L. *oceanus*, masculine]. *Oceanus* is represented on the stage as a man, III. 3, b. — III. 5, a: Niger, say how comes it, lovely son, that thou — art seen to fall into the extremest west of me, the *king* of floods, *Oceanus*. — K. M. masculine and feminine. Sh. followed by his.

Sea, [ME. *see*, *se;* AS. *sǽ*, feminine, sometimes masculine. In the twelfth century still of both genders, Körner, p. 4; later feminine, Körner, pp. 16. 44]. II. 506, b: Where the *sea* casts up *his* slimy ooze. *Sea* is neuter, I. 431, a; III. 3, b. — K. M. masculine and feminine. Sh. masculine and feminine.

Euripus, [L. *Eurīpus*, masculine]. (A narrow sea between Aulis, a port of Bœotia, and the isle Eubœa). III. 32, b: *Euripus*, that bears ships in all their pride 'gainst roughest winds with violence of *his* tide.

Lake, III. 64, a; *flood*, III. 67, b; and *tide*, II. 68, a are neuter.

River, [ME. *river*, *rivere;* OF. *riviere*, feminine; ML. *riparia*, a sea-shore or river-bank, a river, feminine of L. *riparius*]. Through mythological influence *river* is masculine; see Ben Jonson's note III. 4, a: "All rivers are said to be *sons* of the *Ocean;* for, as the ancients thought, out of the vapours exhaled by the heat of the sun, rivers and fountains were begotten". III. 264, b: Along the curled woods, and painted meads, through which a serpent *river* leads to some cool courteous shade which *he* calls *his*. III. 370, b: The wild *river*, who hath changed now *his* course. *River* is neuter in III. 3, a, note. — K. M. masculine. Sh. masculine.

The proper names of *rivers* are in Ben Jonson either evidently masculine or followed by his. Cf. the extract from Jonson's grammar (p. 5), where he says that some English rivers as *Severn*, *Avon*, etc. are feminine. None of these names occurs, however, in his works, but in Shakespeare *Severn* is masculine, (H. 4. I. p. 13; cf. Stern, p. 24); yet there is a possibility of referring *his* to *flood* instead of *Severn*. During the earlier periods of the language the feminine gender seems to have been the more common; see Koch, p. 385; Körner, p. 16.

Lethe, [L. *Lethe*, feminine]. In III. 112, a, represented as an old man. — III. 112, b: Up then, and follow this my golden rod, that points you next to aged *Lethe's* shore, who pours *his* waters from *his* urn abroad. — K. M. feminine.

Niger, [L. *Niger*, masculine]. Personified as a man in III. 4, a. — III. 4, b: Sound, sound aloud the welcome of the orient flood, into the west; fair *Niger*, *son* to great Oceanus, now honoured thus with all *his* beauteous race. III. 4, b: *Niger*, say how comes it, lovely *son*, that thou, the Æthiop's river, so far east, art seen to fall into the extremest west of me, the king of floods, Oceanus? III. 5, a, *Niger* is called "*father* of the Nymphs". — K. masculine.

Scamander, [L. *Scamander*, masculine]. II. 493, b: Till it burn blue as *Scamander* 'fore the walls of Troy, when Vulcan leaped into *him* to consume *him*.

Thames, or, in the Latin form, *Tamesis*, *Thamesis* [L. *Tamesis*, masculine], is represented on the stage in the shape of a man, II. 557, a; III. 14, b. — III. 267, a: The drops in silver *Thames*, or the stars that gild *his* streams. III. 317, a: Sooner (I'll think) that rivers would run back, or *Thames* with ribs of ice in June would bind *his* streams. III. 348, a: Hark how the bells upon the waters play their sister-tunes from *Thames his* either side. — K. M. masculine.

Dove, etc. II. 494, a: Do not I know — how *Dove*, *Dean*, *Eye* and *Erwash*, *Idel*, *Snite* and *Soare*, each broke *his* urn, and twenty waters more, that swelled proud Trent, shrunk themselves dry?

Stream, [ME. *strem;* AS. *streám*, masculine. In the first part of the thirteenth century masculine, Körner, p. 11]. III. 5, b: They wept such ceaseless tears into my *stream*, that *it* hath thus far overflowed *his* shore. I take *his* as denoting the neuter on account of the preceding *it*. Neuter also in II. 4, b; 493, b. — Sh. masculine.

Torrent is neuter both in its proper and figurative sense (I. 85, a; 124, a; 140, a). *Well* is neuter in II. 434, a.

Brook, [ME. *brook*, *brok;* AS. *bróc*, masculine]. II. 499, b: Twa trilland *brooks*, each from *his* spring doth meet, and make a river to refresh my feet.

Drop, [ME. *drope;* AS. *dropa*, masculine. In the first part of the thirteenth century *drope* is masculine, Körner, p. 11]. II. 310, a: Not a dish removed but to the music, nor a *drop* of wine mixt with *his* water without harmony. — M. masculine; the example he quotes is taken from Sh., Comedy of Errors, p. 7.

5. Light, air, wind, natural phenomena.

Masculine and feminine: *air*. Masculine: *Boreas*, *Favonius*, *Vulturnus*, *Zephyr*, *Frost* †. Feminine: *tempest*, *Aurora*, *Iris*, *Echo*, *voice*.

Light, [ME. *light*, etc.; AS. *leoht*, etc., neuter]. Always neuter (I. 182, a; II. 85, a; III. 28, a; 34, b), except in III. 6, a: A land, — where bright Sol — in his journey passeth by, and leaves the

climate of the sky, to comfort of a greater *light*, who forms all beauty with *his* sight. *Light* seems here to allude to King James, and, consequently, the following his is masculine.

Fire, I. 110, a; 286, a; II. 101, b; 109, a; 230, b; 504, a; 566, a; III. 67, b; 68, a; *flame*, III. 359, b; *flash*, II. 345, b; *shine*, II. 571, a; and *spark*, III. 307, b, are neuter.

Air, [ME. *aire*, etc.; OF. *air*, masculine, L. *aër*, masculine]. Masculine, I. 248, a: Here, on my knees, I worship the blest place that held my goddess; and the loving *air*, that closed her body in *his* silken arms. III. 315, b: Did e'er the clouds ask back their rain? the sun his heat and light? the *air his* dew? Feminine, I. 151, a: The humorous *air* shall mix *her* solemn tunes with thy sad words. — M. feminine. Sh. masculine.

Tempest, [ME. *tempest*, OF. *tempeste*, feminine; L. *tempesta(t-)s*, feminine]. Personified as a nymph. III. 206, b: Here the scene changeth into a horrid storm; out of which enters the *nymph Tempest*, with four Winds.

Wind, [ME. *wind, wynd;* AS. *wind*, masculine]. This word, which K. and M. give as a masculine and in Sh. is of the same gender, occurs only once, II. 125, b, and is neuter.

The proper names of winds are always masculine; cf. p. 5.

Boreas, [L. *Boreas*, masculine]. III. 10, a: I induced *Boreas*, one of the winds, as my fittest messenger; presenting *him* thus, etc. — K. masculine; the example cited by him is taken from Sh.

Favonius, [L. *Favonius*, masculine]. III. 118, b: It shows as if *Favonius*, *father* of the spring, who in the verdant meads reigns sole *king*, had roused *him* here, and shook *his* feathers.

Vulturnus, [L. *Vulturnus*, masculine]. Represented as a man in III. 12, a.

Zephyr or *Zephyrus*, [L. *Zephyrus*, masculine]. Personified as a boy. III. 204, b: A plump *boy*, representing the mild *Zephyrus*. III. 118, b: The downy *Zephyr* as *he* flew. III. 119, b: How comes it — every flower doth laugh as *Zephyr* blows? That seas are now more even than the land? The rivers run as smoothed by *his* hand; only their heads are crisped by *his* stroke. III. 120, a: And *Zephyr*, when *he* came to woo *his* Flora. III. 197, b: *Zephyrus*, the *father* of the flowers: by *him* the virgin violets live. III. 205, a: *Zephyrus* — Give all to *him*. *His* is the dew, the heat, the humour. — K. M. masculine.

Frost, [ME. *frost, forst;* AS. *forst*, masculine, transposed from the rare *frost*]. II. 454, a: Hath the *tyrant Frost* usurped the seat of former beauty in my love's fair cheek?

Cloud, III. 204, b; *snow*, II. 238, a; III. 281, a; *thunder*, I. 289, a; III. 315, b, are neuter.

Aurora, [L. *Aurora*, feminine]. III. 81, b: They look like fair *Aurora's* streams. — They are *her* fairer daughter's beams, who now doth rise. Cf. II. 580, a.

Iris, [ME. *iris;* L. *iris*, feminine]. II. 567, b: And see, my *daughter Iris* hastes to throw *her* roseat wings, in compass of a bow, about our state, as sign of my approach: attracting to *her* seat from Mithra's coach, a thousand different and particular hues, which *she* throughout *her* body doth diffuse. III. 18, b: The gaudy peacock boasts not in his train so many lights and shadows, nor the rain-resolving *Iris*, when the Sun doth court *her*.

Echo, [ME. *ecco*, *ekko;* L. *echo*, feminine]. III. 72, a: I doubt it was the vain *Echo* did me entertain. — I thought 'twas *she!* III. 187, a: The applause wakes *Echo* from *her* seat. — *Echo* the truest oracle on ground, though nothing but a sound. Beloved of Pan, the valley's *queen*. — Sh. feminine.

Voice, [ME. *voice*, earlier *vois*, etc.; OF. *vois*, *voiz*, etc., feminine; L. *vox*, feminine]. I. 36, a: Their lips were sealed with kisses, and the *voice*, drowned in a flood of joy at their arrival, had lost *her* motion, state, and faculty.

6. Plants and products from the vegetable world. — Minerals.

Masculine: *cedar* †, *elm*, *oak*, *mandrake*, *primrose drop* †, *onion*, *log*. Feminine: *vine*, *violet*. Followed by his: *tree*, *blow-ball*, *fig*, etc. — Masculine: *stone*, *amalgama*, *mercury*. Both masculine and feminine: *gold*. Followed by his: *sol*.

Tree, [ME. *tree*, etc.; AS. *treó*, neuter]. Occurs followed by his, III. 197, b: Every *tree* doth give *his* gums. Neuter undoubtedly, I. 124, a; III. 180, a. — K. M. masculine and feminine. Sh. followed by his.

Cedar, [ME. *ceder*, *cedre;* OF. *cedre;* F. *cèdre*, masculine; L. *cedrus*, feminine]. Masculine gender may be assumed, I. 319, b: I that did help to fell the lofty *cedar* of the world Germanicus [1]). — Sh. followed by his.

Elm, [ME. *elm;* AS. *elm*, masculine]. III. 33, b: If by fortune she (viz. the vine) be married well to the *elm* her *husband*. Cf. I. 319, b: I, that at one stroke cut down Drusus, that upright *elm*. — M. masculine.

Oak, [ME. *oke*, *ok*, earlier *ake*, *ak;* AS. *ác*, feminine]. II. 499, a: An aged *oak*, the *king* of all the field, with a broad beech there grows afore my dur. Cf. I. 319, b: Silius and Sabinus, two strong *oaks*. — M. masculine. Sh. followed by his.

Palm is neuter, III. 222, a. Of the component parts of trees there occurs in Ben Jonson only *bough*, which is neuter, III. 222, a.

Hither may be added *log*, [ME. **log* (not found); Icel. *lág*]. Represented by Jonson as a son of *Christmas*. III. 108, b; 109, a: But I could find but one more child of Christmas, and a *Log* it was, when I them all had gone o'er. I prayed *him*, in a time so trim, that *he* would make one to prance it, etc.

Of other plants we may observe *vine*, [ME. *vine*, etc.; OF. *vine*, *vigne*, feminine; L. *vinea*, feminine]. III. 33, b: As a lone *vine* in a naked field never extols *her* branches, never bears ripe grapes, buth with a headlong heaviness wears

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[1]) Men are thus often, in a figurative sense, compared with trees, but it is not so with women. Besides *cedar*, see the following words *elm* and *oak*. The same use is to be found in Sh.: Cymbeline, p. 107: The lofty *cedar*, royal Cymbeline, personates thee. H. 4. II. p. 38, Poins calls Falstaff a "*dead elm*". H. 6, II. p. 31, Suffolk says of Gloster: Thus droops this lofty *pine* and hangs *his* sprays. Stern has cited this example (p. 26) and thinks *his* to be neuter, in which he is certainly wrong.

her tender body, and *her* highest sproot is quickly levelled with *her* fading root; by whom no husbandman, no youths will dwell; but if by fortune *she* be married well to the elm *her* husband, many husbandmen and many youths inhabit by *her* then. Cf. I. 319, b: I that at one stroke cut down Drusus, that upright elm; withered his *vine*, etc. — K. M. feminine. Sh. followed by his.

Plant, II. 168, b; III. 412, a; *herb*, III. 54, b, note; *flower*, III. 33, a; *bindweed*, III. 119, a; *lily*, II. 238, a; III. 281, a; 343, b; and *myrtle*, III. 13, a, note, are neuter.

Mandrake is masculine; *primrose drop*, probably masculine; *violet*, feminine; *blow-ball*, followed by his.

Mandrake, [ME. *mandrake*, of earlier ME. *mandrag*, *mandrage*, short for L. *mandragoras*, masculine]. III. 50, a, b: I last night lay all alone on the ground, to hear the *mandrake* groan; and plucked *him* up, though *he* grew full low [1]).

Primrose drop. III. 184, a: The *primrose drop*, the spring's own *spouse*. (Obs. Spring is feminine).

Violet, [ME. *violet*, etc.; OF. *violette*, feminine; *violet*, masculine; dim. of L. *viola*]. III. 197, b: Zephyrus —, the father of the flowers: by him the *virgin violets* live, and every plant doth odours give. — Sh. followed by his, which K. regards as the masculine form.

Blow-ball. II. 489, a: Her treading would not bend a blade of grass, or shake the downy *blow-ball* from *his* stalk!

Of the products of the vegetable world it is only *onion*, [F. *oignon*, *ognon*, masculine; L. *unio(n-)*, a pearl, masculine] that occurs with personal gender. *Onion* is masculine, I. 377, b; Now, sir, your *onion*, which doth naturally attract the infection, and your bellows blowing the air upon *him*, will shew instantly, by *his* changed colour, if there be contagion.

Fruit, I. 7, a; *cherry*, I. 339, a; *grain*, I. 78, a; *wheat*, I. 78, b, are neuter, and the same gender is probably indicated by his, III. 263, b: *Fig*, *grape*, and *quince*, each in *his* time doth come.

Of the metals and minerals *gold* is both masculine and feminine; *mercury*, *amalgama*, *stone*, masculine; *sol* (in the sense of gold), followed by his.

Gold, [ME. *gold*, etc.; AS. *gold*, neuter]. Masculine, I. 337, b: O thou *son* of Sol, but brighter than thy father, let me kiss, with adoration, thee. II. 536, b, Jaques speaks to his gold with these words: "I'll take no leave, sweet *prince*, great *emperor*, but see thee every minute: *king* of kings, I'll not be rude to thee, etc. — Feminine, III. 271, b: When *gold* was made no weapon to cut throats or to put to flight Astræa, when *her* ingots were yet unfound, and better placed in earth. — *Gold* is neuter, I. 15, b; 106, a; 343, b; 387, b; II. 8, b; 526, b; 534, a; 536, a; b; 543, b; 547, b. — Sh., masculine.

Mercury, [ME. *mercurie;* AF. *mercurie*, OF. *mercure*, masculine; L. *Mercurius*]. II. 33, a: And what's your *mercury?* — A very fugitive, *he* will be gone, sir.

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[1]) *Mandrake* is applied as an abusive name to a man in I. 438, a, where Mrs Otter calls her husband *mandrake*. So in Sh. H. 4. II. p. 51, where Falstaff says about Justice Shallow: "He was the very genius of famine; (yet lecherous as a monkey, and the whores called him — *mandrake*).

— How know you *him?* — By *his* viscosity, *his* oleosity, and *his* suscitability. — How do you sublime *him?* This passage is taken from "The Alchemist", and it must be remarked that the alchemists almost always speak of their metals, fluids, and vessels as masculine.

Amalgama: II. 26, a: We should have a new *amalgama.* — But I care not; let *him* e'en die; we have enough beside, in embrion.

Stone, [ME. *stoon*, *ston*, etc.; AS. *stán*, masculine. In the twelfth century and in the first part of the thirteenth, *ston* occurs as masculine, Körner, pp. 3, 10]. In the sense of precious stone, masculine. II. 245, b: How now! you have there now some Bristol *stone* or Cornish counterfeit you'd put upon us! — No, sir, I assure you: look on *his* lustre, *he* will speak *himself!* I'll give you leave to put *him* in the mill: *he* is no great large stone, but a true paragon, *he* hath all *his* corners, view *him* well. — *He*'s yellow. — Upon my faith, sir, of the right black water, and very deep! *he*'s set without a foil too. Here's one of the yellow-water I'll sell cheap. — And what do you value this at, thirty pound? — No, sir, *he* cost me forty ere *he* was set. — K. and Sachs have cited part of this passage. — Sh. masculine. — *Stone* in its usual signification is neuter, I. 203, a. It may be remarked as a peculiarity that *stone* in the sense of the *philosopher's stone* is always neuter, II. 18, a; 33, b; 36, b; 37, b; 39, a; 49, b; 50, a, although such things as are connected with alchemy generally are masculine. In Chaucer "the philosophre stoon" is masculine; see Storm, p. 146.

Of the names of precious stones *diamond*, I. 347, b; II. 49, a, b; 405, b; *ruby*, I. 182, b; II. 19, b (twice); and *jewel*, I. 358, b; II. 69, b; 574, b, are neuter. When used of a woman as a term of endearment *jewel* is of course feminine. I. 52, a: What is your *jewel*, trow? In, come, let's see *her* [1]).

Sol, [For etymology, see p. 10]. II. 24, b: The work is done, bright *Sol* is in *his* robe.

7. The human body and its parts.

Masculine: *belly*, *tongue*. Feminine: *face*.

Belly, [ME. *bely*, *beli;* AS. *belg*, etc. masculine]. I. 268, b: The *master* of art, or giver of wit, their *belly*. — In Jonson's masque "Pleasure reconciled to Virtue", *belly* is represented as a god under the name of Comus or the Belly

[1]) Jewel and other names of precious stones are figuratively applied to both men and women. II. 401, a: I have brought you here the very man, the *jewel* of all the court, close Master Bias, sister! Apply him to your side: or you may wear him here on your breast, or hang him in your ear, he's a fit pendant for a lady's tip! A *chrysolite*, a *gem*, the very *agate* of state and policy. III. 254, b: Years he numbered scarce thirteen when Fates turned cruel, yet three filled zodiacs he had been the stage's *jewel*. II. 310, b: Alderman Security who is the very *brooch* of the bench, *gem* of the city. (Cf. Sh. Hamlet, p. 93: He is the *brooch* and *gem* of all the nation). I. 216, a: Julia, the *gem* and *jewel* of my soul. – Both men and women are included in the expression *courtly pearls*, II. 576, b: Queen, Prince, Duke, Earls, Countesses, you *courtly pearls!* — In Shakespeare a great many similar examples are to be found.

(III. 121, a). III. 121, a: *Belly*, first *father* of sauce and deviser of jelly; prime *master* of arts and the giver of wit, etc. III. 122, a: Beware of dealing with the *Belly*, the *Belly* will not be talked to, especially when *he* is full, etc. Cf. III. 123, a: Can the *Belly* love *his* pain, and be content with no delight but what is punishment. — Sh. followed by his.

Tongue, [ME. *tonge*, *tunge;* AS. *tunge*, feminine]. III. 372, a: And after by the *tongue*, her *truchman*, she (viz. Nature) reports the mind's each throe. I. 242, b: His *tongue* shall be *gentleman-usher* to his wit. — Sh. followed by his.

Face, [ME. *face;* OF. *face*, feminine; L. *facies*, feminine]. I. 363, b: Admit your fool's *face* be the *mother* of laughter. — Sh. followed by his.

Breast (III. 317, a), *Eye* (III. 349, a), and *side* (II. 259, b) are of the masculine gender, because they are used instead of man. — *Member*, which is neuter in II. 559, b, is referred to by his, III. 401, a: No *member* of his speech but consisted of *his* own graces.

8. Human works and instruments.

Feminine: *court*, *house*, *mint*, *stage*, *school*, *university*, *sink*, *ship*, *bottom*, *hoy*, *lighter*, *wherry*, *automa*, *bell*, *crown*, *money*, *the Latin*, *Alphabet*, the letters *H*, *Q*, *U*. Masculine: *ale*, *clock*, *horse*, *ore*, *pen*, *rapier*, *medicine*, *aqua regis*, the vessels *C*, *D*, *F*, *H*, and *gripe's egg*, the letter *K*, *Baby-cake*, *Carol*, *New-year's-gift*, *Post and pair*. Both masculine and feminine: *piece*. Followed by his: *book*, *cart*, *chorus*, *hautboy*, *pudding*, *word*.

Court, [ME. *court*, etc.; AF. *court;* OF. *court*, etc. feminine; ML. *cortis*. Körner cites from Robert of Gloucester an example where *court* is masculine, Körner, p. 43]. In the sense of the residence of the sovereign *court* is feminine thrice, neuter four times. It is feminine, I. 246, a, b: Within the *court* is all the kingdom bounded, and as *her* sacred sphere doth comprehend ten thousand times so much, as so much place in any part of all the empire else; so every body, moving in *her* sphere, contains ten thousand times as much in him, as any other *her* choice orb excludes. — No virtue current is, but with *her* stamp, and no vice vicious, blanched with *her* white hands. III. 337, a: This day the *court* doth measure *her* joy in state and pleasure. III. 351, b: He doth excel in honour, courtesy, and all the parts *court* can call *hers*, or man could call his arts. — *Court* is neuter, I. 173, a; 183, b; 327, b; 432, a. In II. 244, a, *court* means the place where justice is administered, and is neuter.

House, [ME. *hous*, *hus;* AS. *hús*, neuter. In the first part of the thirteenth century, *hus* appears once as feminine, by influence from the Latin domus; Körner, p. 14]. *House* is generally neuter; feminine twice. Feminine, II. 117, b: What then canst thou hope? If neither night can with her darkness hide thy wicked meetings, nor a private *house* can, in *her* walls, contain the guilty whispers of thy conspiracy. III. 28, a: Haste, tender lady, — the covetous *house* would have you enter, that *it* might wealthy be, and you, *her* mistress, see. — *House* is neuter,

followed by it, I. 11, b; 376, a; 423, b; II. 10, a; 67, b; 409, b; 476. b; III. 237, b; 423, b; followed by his, II. 20, a: Each *house his* dose, etc. — K. cites an example from Dickens, where house is masculine.

Mint, [ME. *mint, mynt;* AS. *mynet*, feminine; L. *moneta*, feminine]. II. 318, b: As bright as is the sun her sire, or earth her mother, in her best attire, or *Mint* the *midwife*, with *her* fire, comes forth her grace.

Stage, [ME. *stage;* OF. *estage*, masculine; ML. **staticum*]. III. 308, b: Make not thyself a page to that *strumpet* the *stage*.

School, [ME. *scole;* AS. *scólu*, feminine; L. *schola*, feminine]. II. 317, a; III. 178, b: That deep *school*, that's both the *nurse* and *mother* of the arts. — Neuter, III. 410, b.

University, [ME. *universite;* OF. *universite*, feminine; L. *universita(t-)s*, feminine]. I. 333: To the most noble and most equal *Sisters*, the two famous *Universities*. I. 333: most equal *Sisters;* I. 335: most reverenced *Sisters;* I. 335: learned *Arbitresses*.

Academy, II. 239, a; *college*, II. 323, a; *pyramid*, III. 60, a; *room*, I. 159, a; III. 264, a; *shop*, II. 174, b; 175, b; 181, b; 393, a; *tomb*, I. 81, b; III. 287, b, are of the neuter gender.

Sink, [ME. *synke;* from the verb]. III. 259, b: Many a *sink* poured out *her* rage anenst'em.

The different names of *ships* are almost always feminine. Cf. the extract from Ben Jonson's grammar (p. 5): "under (the *neuter gender*) are comprised all *inanimate* things, a *ship* excepted: of whom we say, *she sails* well, though the name be Hercules, or Henry, or the Prince". In Ben Jonson there are no proper names of ships; from Shakespeare Stern has quoted Andrew, feminine (Sh. Merchant of Venice, p. 2). But the rule given by Ben Jonson is not without an exception. In Lord Berners "Translation of Froissart", which dates from the time between 1523 and 1525 (see Skeat, Specimens of English literature, Introduction, p. XXX), there occurs an instance where the proper name of a ship is masculine. The example is to be found in the afore-cited work of Skeat, p. 157: And at last, *the* great *Christofer* was first won by thenglysshmen, and all that were within *it* taken or slayne. Than there was a great noise and cry, and thenglysshmen approached and fortified *the Christofer* with archers and made *him* to pass on before to fight with the genoweys. — The masculine gender of *ship* seems to have been very rare in all periods of the language. For examples, see Mätzner, p. 248; Sachs, II. p. 144; Stern, p. 31 (Sh. Pericles, p. 61).

Of expressions for ships there occur in Ben Jonson *ship*, *bottom*, *hoy*, *lighter*, *wherry*, all of the feminine gender.

Ship, [ME. *ship;* AS. *scip*, *scyp*, neuter. In Mandeville, masculine once, see Mätzner, p. 248]. II. 99, a: Each petty hand can steer a *ship* becalmed; but he that will govern and carry *her* to *her* ends, must know his tides, his currents; how to shift his sails; what *she* will bear in foul, what in fair weathers; where *her* springs are, *her* leaks; and how to stop'em; what sands, what shelves, what rocks do threaten *her;* the forces and the natures of all winds, gusts, storms, and

tempests; when *her* keel ploughs hell, and deck knows heaven; then to manage *her*, becomes the name and office of a pilot. — *Ship* is neuter in II. 306, a. — M. feminine. Sh. feminine; masculine once.

Bottom, [ME. *bottom*, etc.; AS. *botm*, masculine]. III. 260, a: Never did *bottom* more betray *her* burden.

Hoy, [= F. *heu;* Flem. *hui;* D. *heu*, *heude;* origin uncertain]. I. 376, b: Your *hoy* carries but three men in *her*, and a boy; and *she* shall make me three returns a year.

Lighter, [= D. *ligter*]. III. 260, a: But coming near, they found it but a *lighter*, so huge, it seemed they could by no means quite *her*.

Wherry, [Not E., but probably of Danish origin]. III. 260, a: The well-greased *wherry* now had got between, and bade *her* farewell sough unto the lurden. — K. feminine.

To these may be added *Automa*, [an erroneously assumed singular of *automata*, instead of *automaton;* L. *automatum*, neuter]. II. 306, a: It is an *automa*, runs under water, with a snug nose, and hath a nimble tail made like an auger, with which tail *she* wriggles betwixt the costs of a ship, and sinks it straight.

Boat, III. 112, a, and *sail*, III. 414, b, are neuter [1]).

Bell, [ME. *bel*, *belle;* AS. *belle*, feminine]. III. 348, a: Hark how the *bells* upon the waters play their *sister*-tunes. — Sh. followed by his.

Crown, [ME. *crowne*, *croune*, etc.; OF. *corone*, etc., feminine; L. *corona*, feminine. *Croune* is feminine both in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, Körner, pp. 4. 18]. II. 569, a: The slaughterhouse of souls: from whose foul reeking caverns first arise those damps that so offend all good men's eyes, and would, if not dispersed, infect the *crown*, and in their vapour *her* bright metal drown. *Crown* is neuter in III. 13, b; it is of the same gender in II. 198, a, where it means the coin. For *crown* in the sense of regal power, government, see p. 15. — In Sh. *crown* is once followed by his (the neuter form), but in several places it seems personified as a feminine.

Money, [ME. *moneye;* OF. *moneie*, *monoye*, feminine; L. *moneta*, feminine]. Feminine, II. 226, b: Sir, *money* is a *whore*, a *bawd*, a drudge; fit to run out on

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[1]) Figuratively, women are sometimes compared with ships. II. 300, a: Your fortunate princess, uncle, is long a coming. — She is not *rigged*, sir; setting forth some lady will cost as much as furnishing a fleet. Here she is come at last, and like a *galley* gilt in the prow. II. 404, a: Maids are young *ships* that would be sailing when they be rigged; wherefore is all their trim else? Fitzdottrel calls his wife *sweet pinnace*, II. 222, b: Here my sail bears for you: tack toward him *sweet pinnace*.

Expressions used by sailors about their ships are also applied to women, more seldom, to men. II. 379, a: She is *rigged* — for some employment. II. 370, a: A welltrimmed lady! — Let us *lay* her *aboard*. II. 451, b: How should she do for a husband? Who should *fall aboard* of her then? II. 372, b: Let his wife be stript. — Blow off her *upper deck*. — Tear all her *tackle*. II. 422, a: 'Tis an affront from you, sir; you here brought me unto my lady's, and to woo a wife, which since is proved a cracked commodity: she hath *broke bulk* too soon. — Used about men, II. 281, a: Master Burst —. No, he hath a rupture, he hath *sprung a leak*. II. 489, b: Here's Little John hath harboured you a deer, I see by his *tackling*.

errands: let *her* go. Via, pecunia! when *she*'s run and gone, and fled, and dead: then will I fetch *her* again with aqua vitæ, out of an old hogshead! While there are lees of wine or dregs of beer I'll never want *her!* Coin *her* out of cobwebs, dust, but I'll have *her!* raise wool upon eggshells, sir, and make grass grow out of marrow-bones, to make *her* come. — In this passage, no doubt, the Latin *pecunia* has contributed to the feminine gender of *money*. II. 333, a: Are there no pains, no penalties decreed from whence you come, to us that smother *money* in chests and strangle *her* in bags? II. 302, b: *Money*, which is the *daughter* of Earth, and drawn out of the mines. Cf. II. 302, b: Now they are attired like men and women of the time, the vices male and female. Prodigality, like a young heir, and his *mistress Money*, pranked up like a prime lady. — I. 145, a, *Money* is represented as a nymph. — II. 320 a, *Money* is feminine, used instead of *Pecunia*, who is one of the characters in "the Staple of News". — The gender is uncertain, III. 86, b: *Tyrant Money* quencheth all desire, or maketh it old. — *Money* is neuter, I. 136, b; 137, a; 234, b; 412, a; II. 133, a; 164, b; 198, a; 283, b; 299, b; 324, a; III. 152, a; 408, a.

The Latin, [ME. *latin* (cf. AS. *lædeu*); OF. *latin;* L. *latinus*]. III. 311. b: Greek was free from rhyme's infection, happy Greek, by this protection, was not spoiled. Whilst *the Latin*, *queen* of tongues, is not yet free from rhyme's wrongs, but rests foiled.

High Dutch, II. 20, b, is spoken of as neuter.

Word, [ME. *word;* AS. *word*, neuter]. II. 525, a: That *word only* hath, with *his* strong and repercussive sound, struck my heart cold and given it a deep wound. *His* is here, no doubt, neuter. Neuter gender also, I. 162, b; 229, b; 236, b; II. 375, b. — Sh. followed by his.

Alphabet. Represented as a maid. III. 218, a: *Mistress Alphabet*, Master Accidence's *daughter*. — Of the names of letters *H*, *Q*, and *U* are personified as feminine; *K*, as masculine. *H*. III. 435, b: And though I dare not say *she* is (as I have heard one call *her*) the *queen-mother* of consonants; yet *she* is the life and quickening of them. What *her* powers are before vowels and diphtongs, will appear in hall, etc. *H* is neuter several times in the same passage. *Q* and *U*. III. 434, a: For the English Saxons knew not this halting *Q*, with *her waiting-woman u* after *her* — till custom — entreated *her* into our language and hath now given *her* the best of *k*'s possessions. *K*. III. 434, a: Q is a letter we might very well spare in our alphabet, if we would but use the serviceable *k* as *he* should be, and restore *him* to the right of reputation *he* had with our forefathers.

Masculine,

Ale, [ME. *ale;* AS. *ealu*, neuter]. III. 131, b: And what you say to *ale* of Webley, toudge *him* as well, you'll praise *him* trebly. as well as Metheglin, or sider, or meath.

Clock, [ME. *clock;* ML. *clocca*, feminine]. II. 170, b: Shleeping or vaking: ash well as the *clock himshelf*, or the Jack dat shtrikes *him*. — In the popular language *clock* is masculine, cf. Storm, p. 146. — Sachs, II. p. 143, cites from Marryat an instance of the feminine gender of *clock;* cf. also Bain, p. 122.

Horse, in the sense of *hobby-horse*, is masculine. III. 188, a: Room! room! for my *horse* will wince, if *he* comes within so many yards of a prince; and though *he* have not on *his* wings, *he* will do strange things. *He* is the Pegasus that uses to wait on Warwick Muses. — Neuter, I. 81, b.

Ore, [origin obscure]. A kind of fine wool. III. 131, a: But then the *ore* of Lempster, by got is never a sempster, that, when *he* is spun, e'er did, yet match *him* with hir thrid.

Pen, [ME. *penne;* OF. *penne*, feminine; LL. *penna*]. II. 4, b: Though this *pen* did never aim to grieve, but better men; howe'er the age *he* lives in doth endure the vices that she breeds, above their cure. *Pen* has here the signification of writer; hence the masculine gender. — Sh. followed by his.

Rapier, [OF. *rapiere*, feminine, probably of Spanish origin]. I. 102, a: This *rapier*, it seems, is in the nature of a hanger-on, and the good gentleman would happily be rid of *him*. Bobadill speaking of his rapier says, I. 26, b: I have a *countryman* of *his* here. Here we have a specimen of the fact that things for which the owner has a certain affection are considered as living beings. Cf. Sh. H. 4, II. p. 34, where Pistol says, laying down his sword: "*sweetheart*, lie thou there". — Neuter, I. 26, b; 102, b; II. 371, b.

As the soldier makes the sword the object of his affection and regards it as a person and speaks of it as such, in the same way the alchemist looks upon his stuffs, fluids, and vessels as persons. In Ben Jonson *medicine*, *aqua regis*, the vessels *C*, *D*, *F*, *H*, and *gripe's egg* are of the masculine gender.

Medicine, [ME. *medicine*, etc.; OF. *medecine*, feminine; L. *medicina*, feminine]. II. 26, b: Son, be not hasty, I exalt our *med'cine*, by hanging *him* in balneo vaporoso, and giving *him* solution; then congeal *him* and then dissolve *him*; then again congeal *him;* for look, how oft I iterate the work, so many times I add unto *his* virtue. II. 39, b: Cast on the *med'cine*. — Eight, nine, ten days hence, *he* will be silver potate; then three days before *he* citronise.

Aqua regis. [In the Cent. Dict. this name is not to be found, but only the corresponding *aqua regia* or *aqua regalis*]. II. 33, a: What's cohobation? — 'Tis the pouring on your *aqua regis*, and then drawing *him* off, to the trine circle of the seven spheres.

C. II. 25, b: I mean to tinct *C* in sand-heat to-morrow, and give *him* imbibition.

D. II. 25, a: Which? on *D*, sir? — Infuse vinegar to draw *his* volatile substance and *his* tincture.

F. II. 25, b: *F* is come over the helm too — in S. Mary's bath —. I sent you of *his* fæces there calcined.

H. II. 26, a: *H* has *his* white *shirt* on? — Yes, sir, *he*'s ripe for inceration, *he* stands warm, in *his* ash-fire.

Gripe's egg. [An eggshaped vessel used by alchemists]. II. 25, a: Let the water in glass E be filtered, and put into the *gripe's egg*. Lute *him* well; and leave *him* closed in balneo.

Baby-cake, *Carol*, *New-year's-gift*, and *Post and pair* are represented as the sons of Christmas, III. 106, a.

Both masculine and feminine,

Piece, [ME. *pece*, *piece*; OF. *piece*, feminine; ML. *petium*]. In the signification of coin, masculine, II. 296, b: Here is a *piece*, my good *Lord Piece* doth all; goes to the butcher's, fetches in a mutton; — and doth more real courtesies than all my lords I know: my sweet *Lord Piece!* you are my *lord.* — Neuter, I. 23, a; II. 34, b. In I. 266, a; 403, piece has the signification of literary composition and is neuter. — *Piece* is feminine, I. 250, a: As if his mind's *piece*, which he strove to paint, could not with fleshly pencils have *her* right.

Followed by his,

Book, [ME. *book*, etc.; AS. *bóc*, feminine. In the first part of the thirteenth century, feminine, Körner, p. 18]. III. 290, a: This *book* will live; *it* hath a Genius; this above *his* reader or *his* praiser is. In this example *his* denotes the neuter gender. (In the present popular language *book* is masculine, see Storm, p. 146).

Cart, [ME. *cart*; AS. *cræt*, neuter, transposed from **cært*]. III. 259, b: When the *carts* do cluster, who shall discharge first *his* merd-urinous load.

Chorus, [L. *chorus*, masculine]. III. 376, b: The *chorus* held *his* peace, *his* power of foully hurting made to cease.

Hautboy, [A partly restored form of the earlier *hoboy*, etc.; OF. *hautbois*, masculine]. III. 375, a: The *hau'boy*, not as now with latten bound, and rival with the trumpet for *his* sound.

Pudding, [ME. *puddyng;* of Irish origin]. III. 117, a: The politic *pudding* hath still *his* two ends. (In the popular language, masculine, see Storm, p. 146). — Sh. followed by his.

9. Time and the different expressions for time.

Masculine: *time*, *autumn*, *January*, *Christmas*. Feminine: *spring*, *summer*, *May*, *morn*, *morning*, *evening*, *night*, *age*, *Iron age*. Followed by his: *winter*, *day*.

Time, [ME. *time*, *tyme;* AS. *tíma*, masculine, *time*, feminine. In the twelfth century and in the first part of the thirteenth, masculine, Körner, pp. 4, 13]. I. 214, a: Thou art not to learn the humours and tricks of that bald *cheater*, *Time*. I. 370, b; III. 266. b: *Time* will not be ours for ever, *he*, at length, our good will sever, spend not then *his* gifts in vain. II. 267, b: I think *Time* be drunk and sleeps, *he* is so still and moves not. II. 375, a, b: O clip the wings of *time*, good Prue, or make *him* stand still with a charm. Distil the gout into *it*, cramps, and all diseases to arrest *him* in the foot and fix *him* here: — if I but knew what drink the *time* now loved, to set my Trundle at *him*, my own Barnaby! III. 221, a: *Time* and Measure are the *father* and mother of music. — The masculine gender of *time* depends on mythological reasons. *Time* is the same as the Greek *Chronos*, the Latin *Saturnus*, which appears evidently from III. 169, b; 170, a: Saturn, what is he? — Indeed he's *Time itself* and his name Chronos. III. 31, a: Grave *Time* and Industry my parents are; my name is Truth. To this passage the poet has added the following explanatory note: "Truth is feigned to be the daughter of Saturn: who indeed, with the ancients was no other than

time, and so his name alludes, *Κρόνος*." The same influence from Chronos or Saturn occurs, III. 82, a: What just excuse had aged *Time*, *his* weary limbs now to have eased, and sate *him* down without *his* crime, while every thought was so much pleased! But *he* so greedy to devour *his* own, and all that *he* brings forth, is eating every piece of hour some object of the rarest worth. Yet this is rescued from *his* rage. III. 170, a: The *Time* hath sent me — to summon all sorts of persons worthy to the view of some great spectacle *he* means to-night to exhibit. — O, we shall have *his* Saturnalia. — *His* days of feast and liberty again. III. 101, a: *Time* not enjoyed *his* head of gold alone beneath *his* father. III. 175, b: *Time* is wise, and hath *his* ears as perfect as *his* eyes. III. 175, b: That she had purpose to defraud the *Time* of any glories that were *his:* to do *Time* honour rather and applaud *his* worth, hath been her study.

The neuter gender of *time* occurs more rarely than the masculine: I. 268, b; 406, a; II. 223, a; 349, a; 367, b; 376, a; III. 170, a, b. — K. masculine; M. generally masculine. — Sh. masculine; a few examples, however, suggest a feminine personification.

Of the four seasons *spring* and *summer* are feminine; *autumn*, masculine; *winter*, followed by his.

Spring, [ME. *spring;* AS. *spring*, *spryng*, masculine]. *Spring* is represented as a maid, III. 204, b: In a purplish cloud appeareth the *Spring*, a beautiful *maid*, etc. Cf. III. 90, b: Or are they the *Graces* you presume on, your known clients, *Spring*, Beauty and Cheerfulness? — Neuter, II. 224, a. — K. M. feminine.

Summer, [ME. *somer*, *sumer;* AS. *sumer*, *sumor*, masculine]. II. 573, b: And in hope that you would come here yester-eve, the *lady Summer* she invited to a banquet. — K. masculine and feminine; M. generally masculine. — Sh. followed by his.

Autumn, [ME. *autumpne;* OF. *autompne*, masculine; L. *auctumnus*, masculine]. III. 384, a: Or when that *autumn* through the fields lifts round *his* head, with mellow apples crowned. — K. masculine; M. generally masculine. — Sh. feminine.

Winter, [ME. *winter;* AS. *winter*, masculine]. III. 318, a: *Winter* is come a quarter ere *his* time. — K. masculine; M. generally masculine. — Sh. masculine.

Of the names of the months *January* is masculine, and *May*, feminine.

January, [L. *Januarius*, masculine]. *January* is personified as a man, III. 10, a. — III. 11, a: I am the *prince* of months, called *January*. III. 15, b: *January* from *his* state saluted them thus.

May, [ME. *may*, *mey;* OF. *mai*, masculine; L. *majus*, masculine]. II. 580, a: Here for her month, the yearly delicate *May* keeps state; and from this mount takes pleasure to display these valleys, yond lesser hills, those statelier edifices and towers, that seem enamoured so far off and are reared on end to behold *her*, as if their utmost object were *her* beauties. Hither the Dryads of the valley and nymphs of the great river come every morning to taste of *her* favours; and depart away with laps filled with *her* bounties. II. 580, b: The king and queen, whose like were never seen —, nor can be; though fresh *May*, should

every day invite a several pair, no, though *she* should invite a several pair. Cf. III. 249, a: He that but saw you (viz. Mary, Lady Wroth) wear the wheaten hat, would call you more than Ceres, if not that; and drest in shepherd's tire, who would not say you were the bright Œnone, Flora, or *May?* — The feminine gender of May seems to depend on an association with the Latin goddess *Maja*, as appears from the first example, taken in connexion with the preceding sentences of the same page. — M. feminine.

Christmas, [ME. *Christmas*, *Christesmesse*, etc.; not in AS.]. Personified as a man, III. 105, a. The neuter gender occurs, III. 108, a: A right *Christmas*, as of old *it* was.

Day, [ME. *day*, etc.; AS. *dæg*, masculine. In the twelfth century and in the first part of the thirteenth, masculine, Körner, pp. 4, 13; feminine once, by influence from the Latin *dies*, Körner, p. 7]. I. 279, a: Methinks, *day* should lose *his* light, when men do lose their shames. — Evidently neuter, II. 133, b; 566, a; 577, b; III. 359, a. — K. M. masculine. Sh. masculine.

Morn, [ME. *morn*, contr. of *morwen*, *morgen;* AS. *morgen*, *mergen*, masculine]. I. 178, a: The dew that lies on roses, when the *morn herself* discloses, is not so precious. II. 580, a: The *morn* forbears *her* office. In the last example *morn* is used instead of the Latin *Aurora;* thence the feminine gender. — K. M. feminine.

Morning, [ME. *morninge*, etc.; *morn* + *ing*]. Feminine, II. 82, b: It is, methinks, a *morning* full of fate! *It* riseth slowly, as *her* sullen car had all the weights of sleep and death hung at it! *She* is not rosy-fingered, but swollen black; *her* face is like a water turned to blood, and *her* sick head is bound about with clouds, as if *she* threatened night ere noon of day! *It* does not look as *it* would have a hail or health wished in *it*, as on other morns. II. 495, b: How hath this *morning* paid me for my rising! First, with my sports; but most with meeting you. I did not half so well reward my hounds, as *she* hath me to day. III. 77, b: Winged night makes headlong haste to fly the *morning's* sight: who now is rising from *her* blushing wars, and with *her* rosy hand puts back the stars. Of which myself the last, *her* harbinger, but stay to warn you. III. 77, b: O yet how early, and before *her* time, the envious *morning* up doth climb, though *she* not love *her* bed! — In this word, as in *morn*, the feminine gender is caused by influence from the Latin *Aurora*, as appears from several of the examples above cited. — K. M. feminine. Sh. masculine and feminine.

Evening, [ME. *evening;* AS. *æfnung* (rare), feminine; *æfen*, masculine, + *-ung*]. Feminine, I. 246, b: And while the *evening*, with *her* modest veil, gives leave to such poor shadows as myself to steal abroad, I, like a heartless ghost, without the living body of my love, will here walk and attend her. — K. M. feminine.

Night, [ME. *night*, *niht*, etc.; AS. *niht*, feminine. In the twelfth century, feminine, Körner, p. 5; in the first part of the thirteenth, generally feminine, sometimes masculine, Körner, p. 28]. Feminine, II. 117, b: What then canst thou hope? If neither *night* can with *her* darkness hide thy wicked meetings, nor a private house can, in her walls, contain the guilty whispers of thy conspiracy. III. 11, b: Which *Night* envied, as done in *her* despite, and mad to see an Æthiop washed white, thought to prevent in these; lest men should deem *her*

colour, if thus changed of small esteem. And so, by malice and *her* magic, tost the nymphs at sea, as they were almost lost, till on an island they by chance arrived, that floated in the main; where yet *she* had gyved them so in chains of darkness, as no might should loose them thence, etc. III. 20, b: *Night her* curtains doth display. III. 26, b: *Night*, that spreads *her* broad and blackest wing upon the world. Represented as a woman, III. 115, b: The humorous *Night*, who feeds the stars that give *her* light, and useth than *her* want more bright to help the Vision of Delight. See, see, *her* scepter and *her* crown are all of flame, and from *her* gown a train of light comes waving down, etc. III. 31, a, *night* is called "the black *sorceress Night*". Cf. II. 79, a: Behold, I (viz. the ghost of Sylla) come, sent from the Stygian sound, as a dire vapour that had cleft the ground to *ingender* with the *night*. II. 80, a: What all the several ills that visit earth, brought fort by *night* with a sinister birth, plagues, famine, fire, could not reach unto, the sword, nor surfeits; let thy fury do. — Neuter, III. 77, b: What haste the jealous Sun doth make, his fiery horses up to take, and once more shew his head! Lest, taken with the brightness of this *night*, the world should wish *it* last, and never miss *his* light. III. 349, b: Haste, haste, officious sun, and send them *night* some hours before *it* should. — K. M. feminine. Sh. feminine.

Age, [ME. *age;* OF. *aage*, *eage*, masculine; ML. *ætaticum*, neuter]. Feminine, II. 4, b: Though this pen did never aim to grieve, but better men; howe'er the *age* he lives in doth endure the vices that *she* breeds, above their cure. II. 303, b: The *age* may see *her* own folly. III. 227, b: Than thee the *age* sees not that thing more grave, more high, more holy, that *she* more would crave. III. 258, b: Then let the former *age* with this content *her*, *she* brought the Poets forth, but ours th'adventer. III. 418, b: The *age* is grown so tender of *her* fame, as *she* calls all writings Aspersions. — Neuter, I, 300, a: The Annals thou hast published; where thou bit'st the present *age*, and with a viper's tooth, being a member of *it*, dar'st that ill which never yet degenerous bastard did upon his parent. III. 96, a: The very *age* abhors her so, that *it* learns to speak and go, as if by art alone *it* could be righted. The same gender probably, III. 101, a: Jove can endure no longer, — and therefore means to — let down in *his* golden chain the *Age* of better metal. — *Age* in the sense of lifetime, old age is neuter, I. 277, b: That fault his *age* will, as *it* grows, correct. I. 347, a: Here was one, — is now gone home, that wishes to live longer! feels not his gout, — flatters his *age* with confident belying *it*. III. 394, a: *Old age itself* is a disease. — K. masculine. Sh. masculine.

Iron Age. Feminine, III. 102, a: The *Iron Age* is turned to steel, since he (viz. Jove) began to threat *her*. III. 102, a: The *Iron Age* is fled, and with *her* power on earth, *her* name is dead. — Neuter, III. 101, b: The *Iron Age* presents *itself*.

II. Abstract substantives.

A. Abstract substantives with suffixes.

a. With suffixes of Romance origin.

1. Substantives in -y.

Feminine: *amity*, *beauty*, *calumny*, *chivalry*, *comedy*, *constancy*, *credulity*, *curiosity*, *envy*, *felicity*, *flattery*, *folly*, *harmony*, *history*, *humanity*, *industry*, *liberty*, *magnanimity*, *mercy*, *modesty*, *monarchy*, *necessity*, *oratory*, *phantasy*, *poesy*, *poetry*, *posterity*, *poverty*, *safety*, *security*, *simplicity*, *study* †, *tragedy*, *unanimity*, *vanity*. Masculine: *audacity* †, *bounty* †, *matrimony* †, *piety* †, *plenty*, *prodigality*.

Amity, [Early mod. E. *amitie;* OF. *amitie*, *amistie*, etc., feminine; ML. **amicita(t-)s*, feminine]. III. 314, b: Little know they, that profess *amity*, and seek to scant *her* comely liberty, how much they lame *her* in *her* property.

Beauty, [ME. *bewty*, etc., earliest form *bealte;* OF. *biaute*, *bealtet*, etc., feminine; ML. *bellita(t-)s*]. I. 18, b: Is't like, that factious *beauty* will preserve the public weal of chastity unshaken, when such strong motives muster, and make head against *her* single peace? I. 150, b: 'Tis now the known disease that *beauty* hath, to bear too deep a sense of *her* own self-conceived excellence. II. 223, b: Love, *Beauty's* good angel, he that waits upon *her* at all occasions. III. 14, b: It was for *Beauty* that the world was made, and where *she* reigns, Love's lights admit no shade. III. 280, a: When you know that this is she, of whose *beauty* it was sung, *she* shall make the old man young, etc. III. 305, b: Can *beauty*, that did prompt me first to write, now threaten with those means *she* did invite? Did *her* perfections call me on to gaze, then like, then love; and now would they amaze! Or was *she* gracious afar off, but near a terror? Cf. III. 90, b: Are they the *Graces* you presume on, your known clients, Spring, *Beauty*, and Cheerfulness? III. 103, b: The male and female used to join —. Then Feature did to Form advance, and Youth called *Beauty* forth to dance. — *Beauty* in its concrete sense of beautiful woman is of course feminine. III. 175, a: One *beauty* here hath in *her* eyes more shafts than from thy bow e'er flew. III. 232, a: Marble, weep, for thou dost cover a dead *beauty* underneath thee, rich as nature could bequeath

thee: grant then, no rude hand remove *her*. III. 255, b: Underneath this stone doth lie as much *beauty* as could die, etc. If at all *she* had a fault, leave it buried in this vault. III. 270, b: A *beauty* — whose odorous breath destroys all taste of bitterness, and makes the air as sweet as *she* is fair. III. 313 b: Envious and foul disease, could there not be one *beauty* in an age, and free from thee? What did *she* worth thy spite? Were there not store of those that set by their false faces more than this did by *her* true? *she* never sought quarrel with nature, etc. III. 359, a: *Beauty*. Draw first a cloud, all save *her* neck, and out of that, make day to break; till like *her* face it do appear. — Neuter, I. 49, b; II. 94, a; 238, a; 541, b; III. 82, a; 274, a; 291, b; 359, a. — K. M. feminine. Sh. feminine.

Calumny, [F. *calomnie*, feminine; OF. *chalonge*, *chalenge*: L. *calumnia*, feminine]. III. 392, b: I am beholden to *calumny*, that *she* hath so endeavoured, and taken pains to belie me.

Chivalry, [ME. *chivalrie;* OF. *chevalerie*, feminine]. III. 64, b: Only the house of *Chivalry* — decayed, or rather ruined seems; *her* buildings laid flat with the earth. III. 69, b: 'Tis *Chivalry* possessed with sleep, dead as a lethargy: if any charm will wake *her*, 'tis the name of our Meliadus. — K. feminine.

Comedy, [ME. *commedy;* OF. *comedie*, feminine; L. *comedia*, feminine]. I. 2, b: But deeds, and language, such as men do use, and persons, such as *comedy* would choose, when *she* would shew an image of the times. III. 371, b: Yet sometime doth the *Comedy* excite *her* voice. — Neuter, I. 201, a.

Constancy, [ME. *constance;* OF. *constance*, feminine; L. *constantia*, feminine]. II. 374, b, *constancy* is called valour's *waiting-maid*.

Credulity, [F. *crédulité*, feminine; L. *credulita(t-)s*, feminine]. III. 49, a, represented as a hag.

Curiosity, [ME. *curiosite*, etc.; OF. *curiosite*, feminine; L. *curiosita(t-)s*, feminine]. III. 178, a: She (viz. Expectation) is a powerful great lady, — and must be satisfied: so must her *sister*, *Madam Curiosity*.

Envy, [ME. *envie*, etc. (in Piers Ploughman, masculine; in Chaucer, feminine; see Koch, p. 389); OF. *envie*, feminine; L. *invidia*, feminine]. I. 264, b: *Envy*, spite of *her* empoisoned breast, shall say, I lived in grace here with the best; and seeking in weak trash to make *her* wound, shall find me solid, and *her* teeth unsound. III. 290, a: *Envy*. — Stay till *she* make *her* vain approaches; then, if maimed *she* come off, 'tis not of men, etc. III. 357, a: Fair Fame, who art ordained to crown with evergreen and great renown, their heads that *Envy* would hold down with *her*, in shade of death and darkness. — Neuter, I. 277, b; III. 362, b; 393, b. — K. masculine and feminine. Sh. feminine.

Felicity, [ME. *felicitee;* OF. *felicite*, feminine; L. *felicita(t-)s*, feminine]. II. 563, b, *Felicity* or Eudaimonia is represented as a woman and called fourth attendant of Peace.

Flattery, [ME. *flaterie;* OF. *flaterie*, feminine]. I. 150, b: Slick *flattery* and she (viz. selflove) are twin-born *sisters*. I. 283, a: *Flattery* is *midwife* unto prince's rage. — M. feminine.

Folly, [ME. *folye*, *folie:* OF. *folie*, feminine]. III. 393, b: *Folly* often goes beyond *her* bounds. Cf. I. 145, a: Their guardian (is) Mother Moria, or *Mistress Folly*. III. 80, b, Jonson represents the follies as women. — Neuter, III. 186, a. — K. M. masculine and feminine.

Harmony, [ME. *harmonie:* OF. *harmonie*, feminine; L. *harmonia*, feminine]. III. 181, b, represented as a goddess. — M. feminine.

History, [ME. *historie:* OF. *histoire*, feminine; L. *historia*, feminine]. III. 308, b: The *mistress* of man's life, grave *History*. Cf. III. 208, a: And I her *sister*, severe *History*. III. 211, b: *Dame History*. — M. feminine.

Humanity, [ME. *humanitye:* OF. *humanite*, feminine; L. *humanita(t-)s*, feminine]. III. 112, a, *Humanity* is represented as a woman.

Industry, [F. *industrie*, feminine; L. *industria*, feminine]. Feminine gender, although not evidently expressed, may be assumed, III. 31, a: Grave Time and *Industry* my parents are; my name is Truth. — K. M. masculine.

Liberty, [ME. *liberte:* OF. *liberte*, feminine; L. *liberta(t-)s*, feminine]. III. 376, b: *Liberty* fell into fault so far, as now they saw *her* licence fit to be restrained by law. II. 563, a, *Liberty* or Eleutheria is represented as a woman and called second *handmaid* of Peace. — K. M. feminine.

Magnanimity, [ME. *magnanimite:* F. *magnanimité:* L. *magnanimita(t-)s*, feminine]. II. 374, b, *magnanimity* is called valour's *waiting-maid*. - Masculine gender uncertain, III. 160, a: His *guards* are *magnanimity* and love. See, p. 3.

Mercy, [ME. *mercy*, etc. (in Piers Ploughman, feminine; see Koch, p. 389); OF. *merci*, feminine; L. *merces*, *(merced-)*, feminine]. III. 160, a, *Mercy* is called the king's *mistress*. Neuter, II. 137, a. — K. M. feminine.

Modesty, [ME. *modestie;* OF. *modestie*, feminine; L. *modestia*, feminine]. II. 375, a: *Modesty* is such a *schoolmistress* to keep our sex in awe. — Neuter, III. 406, b. — M. feminine.

Monarchy, [ME. *monarchie;* LL. *monarchia*, feminine]. Ben Jonson uses the Latin form of this word and represents *Monarchia Britannica* as a woman, II. 556, a.

Necessity, [ME. *necessite:* OF. *necessite*, feminine; L. *necessita(t-)s*, feminine]. II. 346, b: *Necessity*'s a tyrant, and commands it. — *She* shall command me first to fire my bush. Cf. III. 44: *Necessity* the *mother* of the Fates. — K. M. feminine.

Oratory, [L. *oratoria* (sc. ars), feminine]. III. 421, b: In moving the minds of men, and stirring of affections (in which *oratory* shews, and especially approves *her* eminence).

Phantasy, [ME. *fantasye:* OF. *fantasie*, feminine; ML. *fantasia*, feminine]. I. 19, b: First it begins solely to work upon the *phantasy*, filling *her* seat with such pestiferous air, as soon corrupts the judgement.

Poesy, [ME. *poesie:* F. *poésie*, feminine; L. *poesis*, feminine]. I. 215, a: O, sacred *Poesy*, thou spirit of arts, the soul of science, and the *queen* of souls. I. 248, b: Sweet *poesy*'s sacred garlands crown your gentry: which is, of all the faculties on earth, the most abstract and perfect: if *she* be true-born, — *she* can so mould Rome, and her monuments within the liquid marble of *her* lines, that they shall stand fresh and miraculous, even when they mix with innovating dust;

in *her* sweet streams, etc. I. 248, b: Your majesty's high grace to *poesy* shall stand 'gainst all the dull detractions of leaden souls; who for the vain assumings of some, quite worthless of *her* sovereign wreaths, contain *her* worthiest prophets in contempt. III. 208, a: We that sustain thee, learned *Poesy*. — And I *her* sister, severe History. III. 419. b: Now the *poesy* is the habit, or the art; nay, rather the *queen* of arts, which had *her* original from heaven. III. 420, a: *Poesy*. — The wisest and best learned have thought *her* the absolute *mistress* of manners, and nearest of kin to virtue. — Neuter, I. 211, a; 250, a; III. 419, b. — M. feminine.

Poetry, [ME. *poetrye;* OF. *poetrie*, feminine; ML. *poetria*, feminine]. I. 3, b: Dreaming on nought but idle *poetry*, that fruitless and unprofitable art, good unto none, but least to the professors; which then, I thought the *mistress* of all knowledge. I. 333: It is certain — that the too much licence of poetasters in this time, hath much deformed their *mistress;* that every day manifold and manifest ignorance doth stick unnatural reproaches upon *her*. I. 335: I shall raise the despised head of *poetry* again, and stripping *her* out of those rotten and base rags wherewith the times have adulterated *her* form, restore *her* to *her* primitive habit, feature, and majesty, and render *her* worthy to be embraced and kist of all the great and master-spirits of our world, etc. III. 44: *Poetry*, my lord, is not born with every man, nor every day: and in *her* general right it is now my minute to thank your Highness, who not only do honour *her* with your care, but are curious to examine *her* with your eye, and enquire into *her* beauties and strengths. III. 136, a: *Poetry*. — The *mistress* of all discovery. — Who — hath employed thither a servant of *hers*. III. 160, b: The power of *poetry* can never fail *her*. III. 211, b: *Dame Poetry*. III. 398, a: *Poetry*, in this latter age, hath proved but a mean *mistress* to such as have wholly addicted themselves to *her*, or given their names up to *her* family. They who have but saluted *her* on the by, and now and then tendered their visits, *she* hath done much for — beyond all they could have hoped or done for themselves without *her* favour. Wherein *she* doth emulate the judicious but preposterous bounty of the time's grandees. — Neuter, I. 213, a; 333; III. 418, b. — K. M. feminine.

Posterity, [F. *postérité*, feminine; L. *posterita(t-)s*, feminine]. III. 256, a: I do therefore call *posterity* into the debt; and reckon on *her* head, how full of want, how swallowed up, how dead I and this Muse had been, etc. — Neuter, II. 77.

Poverty, [ME. *povertee*, (feminine in Chaucer; see Koch, p. 389); OF. *poverte*, etc., feminine; L. *pauperta(t-)s*, feminine]. III. 407, a: At last they upbraided my *poverty:* I confess *she* is my my Domestic.

Safety, [ME. *safte*, *savcte;* OF. *sauvete*, *salveteit*, feminine; ML. *salvita(t-)s*, feminine]. II. 563, b, *Safety* or Soteria is represented as a woman and called third *handmaid* of Peace.

Security, [F. *sécurité*, feminine; L. *securita(t-)s*, feminine]. II. 374, b, *security* is called valour's *waiting-maid*. — Neuter, III. 108, a.

Study, [ME. *study*, *studie*, etc. (feminine in Piers Ploughman; see Koch, p. 389); OF. *estudie*, masculine; L. *studium*, neuter]. II. 400, b: These shew a man

betrothed unto the *study* of our laws. — Neuter, I. 25, b; III. 410, b. — Sh. masculine.

Tragedy, [ME. *tragedie:* OF. *tragedie*, feminine; L. *tragedia*, feminine]. I. 268, b: And, since the Comic Muse hath proved so ominous to me, I will try if *Tragedy* have a more kind aspect: *her* favours in my next I will pursue. III. 376, a: For *tragedy* is fair, and far unworthy to blurt out light rhymes; but as a matron drawn at solemn times to dance, so *she* should shamefaced differ far from what th'obscene and petulant satyrs are. — Neuter, I. 211, b; III. 375, b.

Unanimity, [F. *unanimité*, feminine: LL. *unanimita(t-)s*, feminine]. II. 558, b, *Unanimity* or Omothymia is represented as a woman, daughter of Genius urbis.

Vanity, [ME. *vanitee:* OF. *vanite*, feminine; L. *vanita(t-)s*, feminine]. II. 214, a: What Vice? What kind wouldst thou have it of? — Why any. Fraud, or Covetousness, or *Lady Vanity*, or Old Iniquity. In this example we have an allusion to the old Moralities, where the virtues and the vices were personified on the stage as men and women. In Sh. there is a similar example, King Lear, p. 32: Draw, you rascal: you come with letters against the king, and take *Vanity*, the *puppet's* part, against the royalty of *her* father. — M. feminine.

Masculine,

Audacity, [ME. *audacite:* L. as if **audacita(t-)s*]. Masculine gender not unlikely. III. 90, b: Or are they the Graces you presume on, your known clients, Spring, Beauty and Cheerfulness? Here are Youth, *Audacity* and Favour to encounter them, three more manly perfections.

Bounty, [ME. *bountee;* OF. *bonte, bonteit*, etc., feminine; L. *bonita(t-)s*, feminine]. *Bounty* is called *page*, III. 160. a: His *pages* are *bounty* and grace. See p. 3.

Fury, [ME. *furie*; F. *furie*, feminine; L. *furia*, feminine]. In its abstract sense *fury* is neuter, I. 266, a. *Fury* in the sense of the goddess of vengeance is feminine, I. 364, b: I dreamt that a strange *fury* entered now my house and, with the dreadful tempest of *her* breath, did cleave my roof asunder. But *fury* is also applied to men, and is then masculine. II. 6, b: I will teach you how to beware to tempt a *Fury* again, that carries tempest in *his* hand and voice. Cf. II. 103. b: Parricides and traitors, *men* turned *furies*. II. 121, a: This fiend, this *fury*, with *his* complices. II. 121, b: What now, *fury*, wilt thou assault me here? — It ought to be mentioned that *fury* in its concrete sense is neuter, III. 89, a: What can I turn other than a *Fury itself* to see thy impudence?

Glory, [ME. *glory;* OF. *glorie*, later *gloire*, feminine; L. *gloria*, feminine]. In its abstract sense neuter, I. 58, b. — Masculine, alluding to King James, II. 569, a: Again the *glory* of our western world unfolds *himself;* and from *his* eyes are hurled to-day a thousand radiant lights that stream to every nook and angle of *his* realm. — K. M. feminine.

Iniquity, [ME. *iniquite;* OF. *iniquiteit*, etc., feminine; L. *iniquita(t-)s*, feminine]. II. 214, a: What Vice? What kind wouldst thou have it of? — Why any. Fraud, or Covetousness, or Lady Vanity, or *Old Iniquity*. — I'll call *him* hither. — *Iniquity* is here a concrete substantive and has the signification of "buffoon". "It was one of the names of the *Vice*, the established buffoon of the old Moralities" (Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon, I. p. 587).

Matrimony, [ME. *matrimonye:* OF. *matrimoine*, masculine: L. *matrimonium*, neuter]. Masculine gender probably, I. 414, a, where *matrimony* is called *this goblin Matrimony*. Cf. III. 84, a: Never poor *goblin* was so put to *his* shifts to get in to see nothing.

Piety [Formerly also *pietie* (earlier *pitie*); OF. *piete;* L. *pieta(t-)s*, feminine]. III. 160, b: His *ushers* (are) counsel, truth and *piety*. See p. 3. — Neuter, II. 25, b; III. 287, a. — M. feminine.

Plenty, [ME. *plentee;* OF. *plente*, *plentet*, feminine; L. *plenita(t-)s*, feminine]. III. 201, a: The *father* (viz. of Love) *Plenty* is, the mother Want. The masculine gender of *plenty* seems to have been caused by the Greek *Poros;* see III. 201, a, note 1. — Neuter, I. 36, a; III. 201, a. — M. feminine. Sh. feminine.

Prodigality, [= F. *prodigalité*, feminine; LL. *prodigalita(t-)s*, feminine]. II. 302, b: Now they are attired like men and women of the time, the vices male and female. *Prodigality*, like a young *heir*, and *his* Mistress Money (whose favours *he* scatters like counters), pranked up like a fine lady, the Infanta of the mines.

According to Mätzner, p. 256, words in *-y* are mostly feminine. In Shakespeare the masculine gender is far more frequent than the feminine; Stern, p. 38.

2. Substantives in -ion and -on.

Feminine: *admiration*, *execration*, *expectation*, *indignation*, *opinion*, *passion*, *perfection*, *persuasion*, *suspicion*, *union*, *veneration*. Masculine: *detraction*, *invasion*. Both masculine and feminine: *affection*, *ambition*, *reason*. Followed by his: *action*.

Admiration, [ME. *admyracion;* OF. *admiration*, feminine; L. *admiratio(n-)*, feminine]. I. 152, b: To conclude, in all so happy, as even *admiration herself* doth seem to fasten *her* kisses upon me.

Execration, [= F. *exécration*, feminine; L. *execratio(n-)*, feminine]. III. 49, a, *Execration* is represented as a hag.

Expectation, [= F. *expectation*, feminine; L. *expectatio(n-)*, feminine]. III. 178, a: That were a heavy and hard task, to satisfy *Expectation*, who is so severe an *exactress* of duties; ever a tyrannous *mistress*. — *She* is a powerful great *lady*, sir, — and must be satisfied: so must *her* sister, Madam Curiosity, who hath as dainty a palate as *she*. Cf. II. 275, a, where *Expectation* is represented as one of the four gossips, whom Ben Jonson introduces on the stage.

Indignation, [ME. *indignation;* OF. *indignation*, feminine; L. *indignatio(n-)*, feminine]. II. 377, a: Come, *indignation*, now, and be my *mistress*.

Opinion, [ME. *opinion;* OF. *opinion*, feminine; L. *opinio(n-)*, feminine]. III. 31, a, *Opinion* is represented on the stage as a woman. III. 31, b: With what an equal brow to Truth, *Opinion's* confident! and how, like Truth, *her* habit shews to sensual eyes! III. 35, a, b: And princes, see, 'tis mere *Opinion* that in Truth's forced robe, for Truth has gone! *Her* gaudy colours, pieced with many folds, shew what uncertainties *she* ever holds. — *Opinion* is neuter, II. 494, b; III. 390, b. — M. feminine.

Passion, [ME. *passion*; OF. *passion*, feminine; LL. *passio(n-)*, feminine]. III. 296, b: Each subtlest *passion*, with *her* source and spring. III. 314, b: For no man lives so out of *passion's* sway but shall sometimes be tempted to obey *her* fury. Neuter, I. 157, a. — K. masculine; M. feminine, seldom masculine.

Perfection, [ME. *perfeccion;* OF. *perfection*, feminine; L. *perfectio(n-)*, feminine]. I. 198, a; 199, b, *Perfection* is spoken of as *Queen Perfection.*

Persuasion, [F. *persuasion*, feminine; L. *persuasio(n-)*, feminine]. III. 90, b: Be it *Persuasion* you have got there, the peculiar *enchantress* of your sex; behold we have Mercury here to charm against *her.*

Suspicion, [ME. *suspicion*, etc.; OF. *suspicion;* L. *suspicio(n-)*, feminine]. *Suspicion* is represented as a hag in III. 48, b.

Union, [F. *union*, feminine; LL. *unio(n-)*, feminine]. III. 20, b: For *Union*, *mistress* of these rites, will be observed with eyes as simple as *her* nights. III. 21, a: Or reign on earth those Powers so rich, as with their beams grace *Union* more than ours; and bound *her* influence in their happier streams? III. 22, a, b: Are *Union's* orgies of so slender prize? *She* that makes souls with bodies mix in love —; is spring and end of all things: yet, most strange, *herself* not suffers spring, nor end, nor change. III. 23, a: For five the special number is whence hallowed *Union* claims *her* bliss. — Neuter, II. 365, b.

Veneration, [OF. *veneration;* L. *veneratio(n-)*, feminine]. II. 557, b, represented as a *daughter* of Genius Urbis.

Masculine,

Detraction, [ME. *detraction*, etc.; OF. *detraction*, feminine; L. *detractio(n-)*, feminine]. I. 262, b: *Detraction* is but baseness' *varlet.*

Invasion, [= F. *invasion*, feminine; LL. *invasio(n-)*, feminine]. I. 140, b: Let foreign polity be dull as lead, and pale *Invasion* come with half a heart, when *he* but looks upon her (viz. Queen Elizabeth's) blessed soil.

Both masculine and feminine,

Affection, [ME. *affection;* OF. *affection*, feminine; L. *affectio(n-)*, feminine]. Feminine, II. 558, b, where *Loving Affection* or Agape is represented as a *daughter* of Genius Urbis. — Masculine gender may be assumed, III. 21, b, where the four *Affections* are represented by four men. It ought, however, to be remarked that Ben Jonson himself seems to think the masculine personification of *affection* an exception to the general rule. In a note added to the example cited from III. 21, b, he says. "That they were personated in men hath already come under some grammatical exception. But there is more than grammar to release it. For besides that *humores* and *affectus* are both masculine *in genere*, not one of the *specials* but in some laguage is known by a masculine word." — M. feminine. Sh. masculine.

Ambition, [ME. *ambicion*, etc.; OF. *ambition*, feminine; L. *ambitio(n-)*, feminine]. Feminine, II. 568, b: *Ambition* now shall hide *her* face in dust. — Masculine, III. 101, b, where *Ambition* is called *boy* of Avarice. — Neuter, II. 232, b; III. 411, a. — K. masculine and feminine; M. feminine.

Reason, [ME. *reson*, etc. (feminine in Chaucer; see Koch, p. 389); OF. *raison*, etc., feminine; L. *ratio(n-)*, feminine]. Feminine, III. 327, b: Led by *Reason's* flame, as but to stumble in *her* sight were shame. III. 22, a, *Reason* is represented as a woman. III. 30, a: But (it) seemed as if only *Reason*, with the splendour of *her* crown, illumined the whole grot. — Masculine, III. 269, b:

Wakeful *reason*, our affections' *king*. I. 251, a: *Reason* (which in right should be the special *rector* of all harmony). — *Reason* is neuter, I. 251, a; II. 179, b; 188, b; 222, a; 359, b; III. 22, b. — K. M. feminine. Sh. masculine; in one instance there is a possibility of assuming a feminine personification; Stern, p. 44.

Followed by his,

Action, [ME. *accion;* OF. *action;* L. *actio(n-)*, feminine], III. 423, b: That *action* hath *his* largeness, compass, and proportion. III. 424, a: For as a body without proportion cannot be goodly, no more can the *action*, either in comedy or tragedy, without *his* fit bounds. Evidently neuter, I. 149, b; II. 85, b; 237, a; III. 424, a, b. — M. masculine. Sh. followed by his.

Mätzner, p. 257, gives the substantives in *-ion* and *-on* as feminine, but remarks that a few words are also masculine. In Shakespeare the masculine gender is preponderant.

3. Substantives in -ice.

Feminine: *avarice*, *justice*, *malice*.

Avarice, [ME. *avarice* (feminine in Chaucer; see Koch, p. 389); OF. *avarice*, feminine and masculine; L. *avaritia*, feminine]. II. 568, a: The *dam* of other evils, *avarice*, shall here lock down *her* jaws. III. 101, b: Rise, rise then up, thou *grandame* Vice of all my issue, *Avarice*. — Neuter, I. 347, a. — K. masculine. M. feminine.

Justice, [ME. *justice;* OF. *justice*, feminine; L. *justitia*, feminine]. II. 455, a: *Justice* is blind, and having a blind guide, *she* may be apt to slip aside. II. 568, a: The base and guilty bribes of guiltier men shall be thrown back, and *justice* look, as when *she* loved the earth, and feared not to be sold for that, which worketh all things to it, gold. II. 570, b: Public *justice* borrowed all *her* powers from private chambers. III. 332, a: My corporal fear is, she will play *Dame Justice* too severe. Cf. III. 160, a: His *handmaid justice* is. — Neuter, II. 113, a; III. 405, a. — K. M. feminine. Sh. feminine.

Malice, [ME. *malice;* OF. *malice*, feminine; L. *malitia*, feminine]. Represented as a hag, III. 49, a. — Neuter, II. 195, a; III. 288, a. — K. feminine.

Mätzner gives the words in *-ice* as feminine. The only substantive in *-ice* that Stern quotes from Shakespeare is *justice*, feminine.

4. Substantives in -ic.

Feminine: *music*.

Music, [ME. *musik;* OF. *musique*, feminine; L. *musica*, feminine]. III. 257, a: To urge, my loved Alphonso, that bold fame of building towns and making wild beasts tame, which *Music* had; or speak *her* known effects, that *she* removeth cares, sadness ejects, — t'allege, that greatest men were not ashamed, of old, even by *her* practice to be famed; to say indeed, *she* were the soul of heaven,

that the eighth sphere, no less than planets seven, moved by *her* order, and the ninth more high, including all, were thence called harmony. — Neuter, I. 109, a; III. 15, b; 108, a. — M. feminine. Sh. feminine.

The words in *-ic* are used as feminine, except *logic*, which is usually masculine, Mätzner, p. 257. Stern quotes from Shakespeare only two words in *-ic: traffic*, masculine, and *music*, feminine.

5. Substantives in -ance and -ence.

Feminine: *confidence, eloquence, experience, ignorance, impudence, patience, science, vigilance.*

Confidence, [= F. *confidence*, feminine; L. *confidentia*, feminine]. II. 374, b, *confidence* is called valour's *waiting-maid.* — Neuter, II. 117, b.

Eloquence, [ME. *eloquence;* OF. *eloquence*, feminine; L. *eloquentia*, feminine]. III. 395, b: *Eloquence* is a great and diverse thing: not did *she* yet ever favour any man so much as to become wholly his. He is happy that can arrive to any degree of *her* grace. Yet there are who prove themselves masters of *her*, and absolute lords. — Neuter, III. 406, b.

Experience, [ME. *experience;* OF. *experience*, feminine; L. *experientia*, feminine]. III. 308, b: *She (Experience)* cheerfully supporteth what *she* rears, assisted by no strengths but are *her* own, some note of which each varied pillar bears, by which, as proper titles, *she* is known Time's witness, etc. — K. feminine.

Ignorance, [ME. *ignorance;* OF. *ignorance*, feminine; L. *ignorantia*, feminine]. III. 80, b: *Ignorance* thinks *she* doth *herself* advance; if of problems clear *she* makes riddles, and the sense forsake, which came gentle from the Muses, till *her* uttering it abuses. III. 79, note: *Ignorance* —, it being *her* nature to hinder all noble actions. — III. 48, b, *Ignorance* is represented as a hag. — Cf. II. 394, a: He (the author) will not *woo* the gentile *ignorance* so much. — Neuter, I. 32, a; III. 79, note; 288, a; 400, a. — K. masculine and feminine; M. feminine. Sh. masculine.

Impudence, [ME. *impudence;* OF. *impudence;* L. *impudentia*, feminine]. III. 49, a, represented as a hag. — Neuter, I. 159, a. — M. feminine.

Patience, [ME. *pacience* (feminine in Piers Ploughman; see Koch, p. 389); OF. *pacience*, feminine; L. *patientia*, feminine]. II. 374, b, *patience* is called valour's *waiting-maid.* — Neuter, II. 38, b; 377, b. — M. feminine. Sh. feminine.

Science, [ME. *science*, etc.; OF. *science*, etc., feminine; L. *scientia*, feminine]. III. 392, a: *Science* is not every man's *mistress.* — K. M. feminine.

Vigilance, [F. *vigilance*, feminine; L. *vigilantia*, feminine]. II. 558, a, *Vigilance* or Agrypnia is represented as a daughter of Genius urbis.

According to Mätzner the words in *-ance* and *-ence* are generally feminine with a few exceptions. Of the five words Stern quotes from Shakespeare four are masculine, one is feminine.

6. Substantives in -or, -our.

Feminine: *fervour*, *horror*, *valour*. Masculine: *favour* †, *humour*.

Fervour, [ME. *fervour;* OF. *fervour*, feminine; L. *fervor*, masculine]. II. 561, a: Lest the *fervour* of so pure a flame as this my city bears might lose the name without the apt eventing of *her* heat.

Horror, [= F. *horreur*, feminine; L. *horror*, masculine]. II. 109, b: Till no rage gone before, or coming after, may weigh with yours, though *horror* leaped *herself* into the scale. — M. masculine.

Valour, [ME. *valour;* OF. *valour*, etc. feminine; ML. *valor*, masculine]. III. 310, a: True *valour* doth *her* own renown command. II. 374, b: Here *valour* is beheld, — if any other respects be mixt, we quite put out *her* light. — Neuter, II. 373, b; 374, b. — K. masculine.

Masculine,

Favour, [ME. *favour;* OF. *favour*, etc., feminine; L. *favor*, masculine]. Masculine gender of *favour* may be assumed, III. 90, b: Here are youth, Audacity, and *Favour* to encounter them, three more manly perfections.

Humour, [ME. *humour;* OF. *humor*, later *humeur*, feminine; L. *humor*, masculine]. III. 21, b, the four *Humours* were represented by four *men*. As to the masculine personification of *humour*, see Affection. — As a rule *humour* is of the neuter gender, see I. 31, a, b; 67, a; 79, a; 110, a; 139, a; 439, a; II. 473, a; 528, b. — In Sh. *humour* is followed by his which Stern regards as neuter.

According to Mätzner part of the words in *-or* and *-our* are masculine in conformity to the masculine gender of the corresponding Latin words, others are feminine through influence from the French language. Stern quotes from Shakespeare only *honour*, masculine and feminine.

7. Substantives in -ure and -ude.

Feminine: *architecture*, *measure*, *picture*, *pleasure*, *sculpture; fortitude*, *promptitude*, *servitude*. Masculine: *feature* †.

Architecture, [= F. *architecture*, feminine; L. *architectura*, feminine]. III. 208, a, *Architecture* is personified as a woman. III. 211, b: *Dame Architecture*. III. 212, b: Almighty *Architecture*, who no less a *goddess* is, etc.

Measure, [ME. *mesure;* OF. *mesure*, feminine; L. *mensura*, feminine]. III. 221, a: Time and *Measure* are the father and *mother* of music. — *Measure* signifying a kind of dance is neuter, III. 25, b.

Picture, [ME. *pycture;* OF. *picture*, feminine; L. *pictura*, feminine]. III. 409, b: *Picture* took *her* feigning from Poetry; from Geometry *her* rule, compass, lines, proportions, and the whole symmetry. — In the sense of portrait, likeness, neuter, I. 179, b; III. 249, a.

Pleasure, [Early mod. E. also *pleasur*, with termination accommodated to the noun suffix *-ure;* OF. *plaisir*, etc.]. III. 125, a: The observer scarce may know

which lines are *Pleasure's*, and which not. First figure out the doubtful way, at which awhile all youth should stay, where *she* and Virtue did contend, which should have Hercules to friend. — Neuter, II. 236, a. — K. M. feminine.

Sculpture, [ME. *sculpture;* OF. *sculpture*, feminine; L. *sculptura*, feminine]. III. 211, b: The ascent of Lady Fame, which none could spy, not they that sided her, Dame Poetry, Dame History, Dame Architecture too, and *Goody Sculpture*. — M. feminine.

Fortitude, [L. *fortitudo*, feminine]. III. 300, a, b: I thought that *fortitude* had been a mean, 'twixt fear and rashness; not a lust obscene, or appetite of offending, but a skill or science of discerning good and ill. And you, sir, know it well, to whom I write, that with these mixtures we put out *her* light; *her* ends are honesty and public good: and where they want, *she* is not understood. — Neuter, I. 448, a; III. 403, a. — M. feminine.

Promptitude, [F. *promptitude*, feminine; LL. *promptitudo*, feminine]. II. 558, a, *Promptitude* or Prothymia is represented as a daughter of Genius urbis.

Servitude, [ME. *servitute;* OF. *servitute;* L. *servitudo*, feminine]. II. 563, b, *Servitude* or Doulosis is represented as a woman. — M. feminine.

The only word of this class which suggests a masculine personification is

Feature, [ME. *feture*, etc.; OF. *faiture*, feminine; L. *factura*, feminine]. III. 103, b: The male and female used to join —. Then *Feature* did to Form advance, and Youth called Beauty forth to dance.

The words in *-ude* and *-ure*, says Mätzner, generally retain the feminine gender. Stern does not quote from Shakespeare any substantive of this class.

8. Substantives in -age.

Feminine: *marriage.*

Marriage, [ME. *mariage;* OF. *mariage*, masculine; ML. *mariaticum*]. III. 22, b, note: *Marriage*, — being dutifully tempered by *her* power. III. 32, a: *Marriage* Love's object is; at whose bright eyes he lights his torches, and calls them his skies. For *her* he wings his shoulders; and doth fly to *her* white bosom as his sanctuary —. *She* makes him smile in sorrows, and doth stand 'twixt him and all wants with *her* silver hand. In *her* soft locks his tender feet are tied. — Neuter, II. 35, b; 461, a; 530, b.

In Shakespeare *advantage* occurs with the masculine gender. H. 5. p. 44: *Advantage* is a better *soldier* than rashness.

b. With suffixes of Anglo-Saxon origin.

1. Substantives in -ing.

Masculine: *mumming*, *offering.* Feminine: *learning.*

Mumming, [ME. *mommyng;* verbal noun of *mum*]. III. 106, a, represented as a *son* of Christmas.

Offering, [ME. **offring;* AS. *offrung*, feminine]. III. 106, a, represented as a *son* of Christmas.

Feminine,

Learning, [ME. *lernyng;* AS. *leornung*, feminine]. II. 207, b: Nay, I'll prove, — that I have as little to do with *learning* as he; and do scorn *her* helps as much as he.

The Anglo-Saxon feminine substantives in *-ung* and *-ing* still retained their original gender in the first part of the thirteenth century, Körner, p. 21. Mätzner gives the words in *-ing* as feminine. From Shakespeare Stern quotes only *saying*, which is masculine.

2. Substantives in -ness.

Feminine: *bitterness*, *cheerfulness*, *darkness*, *gladness*, *readiness*, *unhappiness*. Masculine: *lightness*, *sickness*.

Bitterness, [ME. *bitternesse;* AS. *biternys*, feminine]. III. 49, a, *Bitterness* is represented as a hag.

Cheerfulness, [*cheerful* + *ness*]. III. 90, b: Or are they the *Graces* you presume on, your known clients, Spring, Beauty, and *Cheerfulness?* Cf. III. 112, a, where *Cheerfulness* is represented as the *servant* of Humanity. — K. M. feminine.

Darkness, [ME. *darknesse; dark* + *ness*]. III. 309, b: *Darkness*, with *her* gloomy sceptred hand. — M. feminine.

Gladness, [ME. *gladnesse* (feminine in Chaucer; see Koch, p. 389); AS. *glædnes*, feminine]. II. 557, b, *Gladness* or Euphrosyne is represented as a daughter of Genius urbis. — Neuter, II. 587, b.

Readiness, [ME. *redinesse; ready* + *ness*]. III. 112, a, represented as a winged *maid*, servant of Humanity.

Unhappiness, [*unhappy* + *ness*]. II. 564, a, *Unhappiness* or Dyspragia is represented as a woman.

Masculine,

Lightness, [ME. **lightnes;* AS. *líhtnesse*, feminine]. Masculine gender may be assumed, III. 38, b, where "the Sports and pretty *Lightnesses* that accompany Love under the title of *Joci* and *Risus*" are represented as *boys*. The masculine personification of *lightness* is, no doubt, due to the Latin *risus*.

Sickness, [ME. *siknesse*, etc., AS. *seócness*, feminine]. III. 460, b: To call on *sickness* still to be her guest, whom she with sorrow first did lodge, then feast, then entertain, and as death's *harbinger*, so woo'd at last that *he* was won to her importune wish, etc. — K. M. feminine.

The substantives in *-ness*, which, in Anglo-Saxon, were of the feminine gender, retain this gender in the first part of the thirteenth century, Körner, p. 21. Mätzner gives these words as feminine adding, however, that they are partly uncertain. In Shakespeare both genders occur.

3. Substantives in -dom and -hood (-head).

Feminine: *wisdom, falschood.* Masculine: *godhead.*

Wisdom, [ME. *wisdom*, (masculine in Piers Ploughman; see Koch, p. 389); AS. *wisdóm*, masculine]. III. 160, a: *Wisdom* (is) his *wife*. Cf. II. 556, b, where *Divine Wisdom* or Theosophia is represented as a woman. — K. M. masculine and feminine.

Falsehood, [ME. *falshod; false* + *hood*]. III. 49, a, *Falsehood* is represented as a hag.

Masculine,

Godhead, [ME. *godhed; god* + *head*]. III. 361, b: Who violates the *Godhead*, is most vicious against the nature he should worship. *He* will honoured be in all simplicity, have all *his* actions wondered at, — not — have busy search made in *his* mysteries! *He* knows what work *he* hath done.

The few words in *-dom* (AS. *dóm*, masculine) and *-hood* (AS. *hád*, masculine), says Mätzner, preserve their original gender. However, *frcedom* prefers the feminine gender, and *wisdom* also becomes a feminine.

4. Substantives in -th.

Feminine: *faith, mirth, worth.* Masculine: *wealth, youth* †. Both masculine and feminine: *death, truth.*

Faith, [ME. *faith*, etc.; OF. *feid*, etc., feminine; L. *fides*, feminine]. III. 361, b: *Faith* hath *her* reward. — Neuter, II. 105, a. — M. feminine.

Mirth, [ME. *mirthe* (masculine in Chaucer; see Koch, p. 389); AS. *myrgð*, *myrð*, feminine]. II. 275, a, represented as a woman: I am *Mirth*, the *daughter* of Christmas, and spirit of Shrovetide. II. 275, b: *Mistress Mirth*. — Neuter, II. 380, a.

Worth, [ME. *worth*, etc.; AS. *weorð*, neuter]. III. 237, a: When so wise a king contends to have *worth* enjoy from his, as *her* own conscience, still the same reward. — Neuter, I. 282, b; II. 537, a; III. 60, a.

Masculine,

Wealth, [ME. *welthe*. Not in AS.]. II. 562, b, *Wealth* or Plutus is represented as a little *boy*. Neuter, I. 393, b; II. 86, a; 359, a; 408, a, b; III. 265, b. — K. M. feminine.

Youth, [ME. *youthe;* AS. *geogud*, feminine]. A masculine personification, although not quite certain, occurs, III. 103, b: The male and female used to join. — Then Feature did to Form advance, and *Youth* called Beauty forth to dance. Cf. III. 90, b: Or are they the Graces you presume on, your known clients, Spring, Beauty, and Cheerfulness? here are *Youth*, Audacity, and Favour to encounter them, three more manly perfections. In the signification of young man *youth* is of course masculine, III. 372, a; 373, b; 387, a; 410, b. — M. feminine. Sh. feminine.

Masculine and feminine,

Death, [ME. *deth;* AS. *deáð*, masculine. Körner quotes from the thirteenth century many instances of the masculine gender of *death*, pp. 13, 14, 38, but states also that it occurs as feminine, which he explains as a Latinism, p. 14]. Masculine, I. 141, a: *Death himself* admire her; and may her virtues make *him* to forget the use of *his* inevitable hand. — Feminine, II. 79, a: What sleep is this does seize thee so like *death*, and is not it? Wake, feel *her* in my breath, etc. III. 5, b: *Death herself* (*herself* being pale and blue) can never alter their most faithful hue. — Neuter, I. 227, b; II. 79, a; 106, b; 136, a; 139, b; 535, b; III. 57, a, note; 231, a; 241, a. — K. masculine; M. generally masculine, sometimes feminine. — Sh. masculine (Stern); feminine personification, H. 5. p. 69: So did he turn, and over Suffolk's neck he threw his wounded arm, and kissed his lips; and so, *espoused* to *death*, with blood he seal'd a testament of noble-ending love.

Truth, [ME. *truthe*, etc. (masculine in Piers Ploughman; see Koch, p. 389; Mätzner, p. 259); AS. *treowðu*, feminine]. Masculine, II. 457, b: *Truth* is my rightful *judge*. It must, however, be remarked that *judge* is sometimes applied as an attribute to women as well, as appears from Schmidt's Shakespeare-Lexicon I. 607, see *judge*. III. 160, b: His *ushers* (are) counsel, *truth* and piety. See p. 3. — Feminine, III. 238, a: *Truth* brings that sound and that authority with *her* name, as, to be raised by *her*, is only fame. III. 249, b: All-virtuous Herbert! on whose every part *Truth* might spend all *her* voice, Fame all her art. III. 31, a, *Truth* is represented as a woman. — Neuter, II. 74, b; 427, a; III. 36, b; 296, b; 297, a; 366, a; 391, b; 397, a. — K. M. feminine. Sh. followed by his.

According to Mätzner the words in *-th* retain the feminine gender. *Death* is most frequently masculine, sometimes feminine. The only words in *-th* Stern quotes from Shakespeare are *commonwealth*, feminine, and *death*, masculine. For the gender of *commonwealth* in Jonson, see p. 14.

5. Substantives in -ship.

Feminine: *courtship*, *friendship*.

Courtship, [*court* + *ship*]. I. 186, a: Beside their received fitness, at all prizes, they are here properly accomodate to the nuptials of my scholar's 'haviour to the *lady Courtship*. The gender is uncertain, II. 358, b: Love and the companion of it, gentle *courtship*.

Friendship, [ME. *frendshipe*, etc.; AS. *freóndscipe*, masculine]. III. 344, a: *Friendship*, indeed, was written not in words; and with the heart, not pen, of two so early men whose lines *her* rolls were, and records. Neuter, III. 255, a; 306, b. — K. M. feminine.

Körner tells us, pp. 25, 26, that the abstract substantives in *-scipe*, which were in Anglo-Saxon of the masculine gender, passed into feminine in the first part of the thirteenth century. Mätzner mentions only *friendship*, feminine. No word in *-ship* with personal gender is quoted from Shakespeare.

B. Abstract substantives without suffixes.

a. Substantives of Anglo-Saxon origin.

Masculine: *dream*, *game*, *hunger*, *slaughter*. Feminine: *hope*, *law*, *life*, *luck*, *mind*, *selflove*, *sorrow*, *soul*, *wassel*, *wit*, *woe*. Both masculine and feminine: *laughter*, *love*, *pride*, *sleep*, *want*. Followed by his: *fear*, *look*.

Dream, [ME. *dreme*, *dreem*, etc.; AS. *drēám*, masculine. In the first part of the thirteenth century, masculine, Körner, p. 14]. Masculine, III. 117, a: If a *dream* should come in now to make you afeard, with a windmill on *his* head, and bells at *his* beard. — Neuter, I. 425, a; II. 225, b. — K. M. masculine.

Game, [ME. *game*, an abbreviation of *gamen;* AS. *gamen*, neuter]. III. 42, b: Love's — council are those antic *boys Games*, Laughter, Sports, Delights.

Hunger, [ME. *hunger;* AS. *hunger*, *hungor*, masculine]. Personified as a man, III. 122, a: Our fellow *Hunger* there, that was as ancient a retainer to the Belly as any of us, was turned away for being unseasonable; — and now is *he*, poor thin-gut, fain to get *his* living with teaching of starlings, magpies, parrots, and jack-daws.

Slaughter, [ME. *slaughter*, *slauhter*, etc.; AS. as if **sleahtor*]. II. 83, b: *Slaughter* bestrid the streets, and stretched *himself* to seem more huge; whilst to *his* stained thighs the gore *he* drew flowed up, and carried down whole heaps of limbs and bodies through *his* arch. — M. feminine.

The gender is uncertain in *Rhyme*, [ME. *rime*, *ryme;* AS. *rím*, masculine (Leo), neuter (Grein)]. III. 312, a: Vulgar languages — *Tyrant rhyme* hath so abused, that they long since have refused other cesure. Tyrant is used as an attribute both of men and women. Cf. *Necessity*, p. 36.

Feminine,

Hope, [ME. *hope;* AS. *hopa*, masculine. *Hope* in the first part of the thirteenth century had already passed into the feminine gender on account of its ending in -e, Körner, p. 23. In Piers Ploughman *hope* occurs as masculine, Mätzner, p. 261]. III. 361, b: *Hope* hath *her* end. Neuter, I. 403; II. 259, b. — K. masculine and feminine; M. feminine. Sh. masculine.

Law, [ME. *lawe*, etc.; AS. *lagu*, feminine. In the first part of the thirteenth century, feminine, Körner, p. 21]. I. 213, a: I'll prove the unfashioned body of the *law* pure elegance, and make *her* rugged'st strains run smoothly as Propertius' elegies. II. 82, a: Those that fear the *law*, or stand within *her* gripe. Cf. II. 583, a, where *Law*, Justice, and Peace are represented as the three *Hours* (Latin Horæ). — Neuter, I. 212, b; II. 132, a; III. 125, b. — M. feminine. Sh. masculine.

Life, [ME. *lif*, *lyf;* AS. *líf*, neuter]. III. 343, a: *Life* doth *her* great actions spell, by what was done and wrought in season, and so brought to light: *her* measures are, how well each syllable answered, and was formed, how fair: these make the lines of *life*, and that's *her* air! Neuter, I. 122, a; 278, a: II. 99, a;

115, b; 127, b; III. 68, a; 238, b; 248, b; 388, a. — M. feminine, seldom masculine. — Sh. masculine.

Luck, [ME. *luk*, *lukke;* not in AS.]. III. 177, a: If *luck* favour me, the gamester's *goddess*. — You are a votary of *her's*, it seems, by your language.

Mind, [ME. *mind*, *mynd*, etc.; AS. *gemynd*, neuter]. III. 309, a: His *mind*, that doth advance *her* upright head above the reach of chance, or the times envy. III. 359, b: *Mind.* Is it because it sees us dull, and sunk in clay here, it would pull us forth, by some celestial sleight, up to *her* own sublimed height? Or hath *she* here, upon the ground, some Paradise or palace found, — fit for *her* t'inhabit? The gender is uncertain, III. 415, b, where *mind* is called the *parent* of language. — Neuter, I. 210, a; 247, b; 455, b; III. 329, b; 359, a, b; 361, a; 412, b. — M. feminine, seldom masculine. — Sh. feminine.

Self-love, [a compound of *self* and *love*]. I. 25, b: I might see *self-love* burnt for *her* heresy. I. 150, b: But *self-love* never yet could look on truth but with bleared beams; slick flattery and *she* are twin-born *sisters*. I. 198, a: And as every one is nearest to himself, so this *handmaid* of reason, allowable *Self-love*, — *her* place in the court of Perfection was to quicken minds in the pursuit of honour. Cf. I. 145, a, where *Self-love* or Philautia is spoken of as a woman.

Sorrow, [ME. *sorow*, etc. (feminine in Chaucer; see Koch, p. 389); AS. *sorg*, feminine. In the first part of the thirteenth century, feminine, Körner, p. 20]. III. 460, b: Since he left life, but *sorrow* she desired no other friend, and *her*, she made her inmate to the end. — M. feminine. Sh. masculine.

Soul, [ME. *soule, sowle*, etc.; AS. *sáwel, sáwol*, feminine. From the twelfth and thirteenth centuries Körner quotes *soule* as feminine, pp. 4, 17, 42]. I. 247, a: If the forms I hold now in my *soul*, be made one substance with it; that *soul* immortal, and the same 'tis now; death cannot race the affects *she* now retaineth: and then may *she* be anywhere *she* will. I. 340, a: *Soul.* From Pythagore, *she* went into a beautiful piece, hight Aspasio, the meretrix, and the next toss of *her* was again of a whore, *she* became a philosopher, Crates the cynick, etc. II. 508, a: And now her sweet *soul* hovers here in the air above us, and does haste to get up to the Moon and Mercury — and seat *herself* just in the midst with Phœbus. II. 550, b: I, that in my bosom lodged my *soul*, with all *her* trains of secrets. III. 240, a: Only a learned, and a manly *soul* I purposed her: that should, — spin *her* own free hours. III. 251, a: And that thy *soul* should give thy flesh *her* weight. III. 400, b: By these organs the *Soul* works: *she* is a perpetual agent, prompt and subtle; but often flexible and erring, entangling *herself* like a silkworm: but *her* reason is a weapon with two edges, and cuts through. In *her* indagations ofttimes new scents put *her* by, and *she* takes in errors into *her* by the same conduits *she* doth truths. — *Soul* is neuter, I. 43, b; 71, b; 247, a; 249, b; 287, a; 339, b; 340, a; II. 96, b; 185, a; 408, a; III. 44. — K. M. feminine. Sh. feminine [1]).

[1]) *Soul* in the sense of the spiritual part of man is given by Stern as a feminine without exception. However, masculine gender may be assumed in Romeo, p. 46: Mercutio's soul is but a little

When *soul* has the sense of *person*, it is masculine or feminine according to the sex of the person meant. Masculine, I. 268, b: O, this would make a learned and liberal *soul* to rive *his* stained quill up to the back, and damn *his* long-watched labours to the fire; things that were born when none but the still night and *his* dumb candle, saw *his* pinching throes; were not *his* own free merit a more crown unto *his* travails than their reeling claps. III. 315, b: The contrite *soul* who hath no thought to win upon the hope to have another sin forgiven *him*. — Feminine, II. 171, b: Pour *soul* (viz. Ursula), *she* has had the stringhalt; but *she's* prettily amended. II. 155, a: A pretty little *soul*, this same Mistress Littlewit, would I might marry *her*. (In this example, however, *her* may be referred to Mistress Littlewit). In the sense of *person soul* never occurs as neuter, as is the case in Shakespeare; see Stern, p. 52 [1]).

Wassel. III. 106, a, represented as a daughter of Christmas.

Wit, [ME. *wit* (in Piers Ploughman, masculine, Koch, p. 389); AS. *wit*, neuter]. Feminine gender not unlikely, II. 63, b: I love a *teeming wit* as I love my nourishment. Cf. II. 286, a: All things are so digested, fitted, and composed, as it shews *Wit* had *married* Order. (Order is masculine in Ben Jonson). — Neuter, I. 76, a; 116, b; 157, a; 242, b; 333; II. 155, a; 220, a; 222, b; 379, b; III. 232, a; 328, b; 378, b; 398, b; 400, b. — M. feminine. Sh. followed by his.

Wit in the sense of a man of genius is masculine. III. 411, a: Give me that *wit* whom praise excites, glory puts on, or disgrace grieves; *he* is to be nourished with ambition, etc.

Woe, [ME. *wo;* AS. *wá*, masculine]. I. 151, a: *Woe* weeps out *her* division, when she sings.

Both masculine and feminine,

Laughter, [ME. *laughter*, *lauhter;* AS. *hleahtor*, masculine]. Masculine, III. 42, b: Love's — council are those antic *boys*, Games, *Laughter*, Sports, Delights. — Feminine, I. 145, a: *Laughter*, Gelaia, the *daughter* of Folly. — Neuter, II. 531, b. — K. M. masculine.

Love, [ME. *love*, *luve;* AS. *lufe*, feminine. In the twelfth century and in the first part of the thirteenth, feminine, Körner, pp. 5, 19]. — In the signification of tender attachment, the passion between the sexes, very often masculine; feminine once. — Masculine, II. 223, b: *Love*, beauty's good angel, *he* that waits upon her at all occasions. II. 237, b: I rather now had hope to shew you how *love* by *his* accesses grows more natural, etc. II. 366, b: Nor do they trespass within bounds of pardon, that giving way and license to their *love*, divest *him*

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way above our heads, staying for thine to keep *him* company: either thou, or I, or both, must go with *him*. Cf. R. 2, p. 78: My brain I'll prove the female to my *soul;* my *soul*, the *father*.

[2]) Stern is not right when he says, p. 52, that in Shakespeare *soul* in the sense of *person* seems to be of the feminine gender. In the only example quoted by him *soul* refers to a woman, as he has remarked himself; thence the feminine gender. But it has escaped his notice that *soul* is masculine, Cæsar, p. 47: Poor *soul* (viz. Antony)! *his* eyes are red as fire with weeping. Lear, p. 66: Bring some covering for this naked *soul*, whom I'll entreat to lead me. — Alack, Sir! *he* is mad.

of *his* noblest ornaments, which are *his* modesty and shamefacedness. II. 530, b: Where *love* is, *he* thinks *his* basest object gentle and noble. II. 544, a: My heart has given *love* a box of the ear, made *him* kick up the heels i'faith. III. 317, b: For though *Love* thrive and may grow up with cheer, and free society, *he's* born elsewhere, and must be bred so to conceal *his* birth, as neither wine do rack it out, or mirth. III. 319, a: *Lord Love.* — Feminine, III. 387, a: But say old *love* return should make, and us disjoined force to *her* brazen yoke. This passage is a translation from the Latin, and the feminine gender of *love* is caused by the Latin *Venus.* — *Love* is neuter, referred to by it, I. 29, a; 135, b; II. 345, b; 358, b; 365, b; 527, b; III. 79, note; 147, b; 220, a; 270, a; 317, b. — The gender is uncertain, I. 173, b; III. 202, a; 220, b, where *love* is followed by his.

Love in the sense of the god of love is everywhere masculine. For instance, II. 365, a: So help you *Love*, *his* mother and the contents of this book. II. 380, a: *Love* and *his* mother, I'll build them several churches, shrines, and altars. III. 37, a: Spoils and trophies of *Love* and *his* mother. II. 508, b: There the seat of *Love* is; whence the *boy*, the winged *archer*, hath shot home a shaft into my sister's breast. — In your eyes, she says, *his* stand is, and between your lips *he* runs forth *his* divisions to her ears. II. 538, b: O blind excuse, blinder than *Love himself.* — For more examples, see I. 237, b; 238, b; II. 221, a; 365, a; 367, a; 377, a; III. 32, a; 78—87; 108, a; 112, b; 113, a, b; 114, a, b; 175, a; 191, a; 200, b; 201, a; 222, a; 262, a; 280, b; 281, b; 282, b; 306, a; 307, a. In some passages it is difficult to decide with certainty whether *love* means the god or the passion.

When *love* has the signification of the object loved, the beloved man, or the beloved woman, the gender depends on the natural sex of the person in question. — Masculine, I. 150, a: Arise, and speak thy sorrows, Echo, rise, here, by this fountain, where thy *love* did pine, whose memory lives fresh to vulgar fame, shrined in this yellow flower, that bears *his* name. — Feminine, I. 246, b: I, like a heartless ghost, without the living body of my *love*, will here walk and attend *her:* for I know not far from hence *she* is imprisoned, and hopes of *her* strict guardian, to bribe so much admittance, as to speak to me, and cheer my fainting spirits with *her* breath. The same gender, II. 46, a; 81, b; 96, b; III. 307, b. — K. M. masculine. Sh. masculine and feminine.

Pride, [ME. *pride*, etc. (in Piers Ploughman, feminine; see Koch, p. 389); AS. *prýte*]. Masculine, III. 101, b: Thy *boys*, Ambition, *Pride*, and Scorn — call hither. — Feminine, II. 458, b: I zaid *pride* would be paid one day *her* old vi'pence, wife. — M. masculine and feminine. Sh. masculine.

Sleep, [ME. *sleep*, etc.; AS. *slǽp*, masculine]. Masculine, III. 286, b: And *Sleep* so guilty and afraid, as since *he* dares not come within my sight. — Feminine, II. 568, b: Ambition now shall hide her face in dust, as dedicate to *sleep*, that in great portals wont *her* watch to keep. — Neuter, II. 351, b; III. 264, b. — K. M. masculine. Sh. masculine.

Want, [ME. *want*, first used as an adjective]. Masculine, III. 344, b: Disease the enemy, and his ingineers, *want*, with the rest of *his* concealed compeers, have cast a trench about me, now five years. — Feminine, III. 201, a: The father Plenty is, the *mother Want*. The feminine personification of *Want* is probably caused by the Greek *Penia;* see III. 201, a, note. — Neuter, III. 201, a. — M. masculine.

Followed by his,

Fear, [ME. *feer, fere*, etc.; AS. *fǽr*. masculine]. II. 543, a: Half of my *fear* hath ta'en *his* leave of me. — Evidently neuter, I. 42, b; 322, a. — K. masculine; M. masculine and feminine. Sh. masculine.

Look, [ME. *loke;* from the verb]. II. 139, b: So Catiline, at the sight of Rome in us, became his tomb: yet did his *look* retain some of *his* fierceness, etc.

b. Substantives of Romance origin.

Masculine: *counsel* †, *delight*, *disease*, *event*, *force*, *gambol*, *grace* †, *misrule*, *noise*, *order*, *power*, *rapine*, *riches*, *scorn*, *sport*. Feminine: *art*, *cause*, *chance*, *custom*, *danger*, *despair*, *fame*, *fate*, *form* †, *fortune*, *merit*, *mischief*, *murmur*, *peace*, *quiet*, *rage*, *report*, *ruin*, *slander*, *theme*, *tumult*, *vice*. Masculine and feminine: *spirit*. *virtue*. Followed by his: *praise*.

Counsel, [ME. *counseil*, etc.; OF. *conseil*, etc., masculine; L. *consilium*, neuter]. III. 160, b: His *ushers* (are) *counsel*, truth, and piety. See p. 3.

Delight, [ME. *delite;* OF. *deleit*, etc., masculine]. III. 42, b: Love's — council are those antic *boys*, Games, Laughter, Sports, *Delights*. — M. feminine.

Disease, [ME. *disese*; OF. *desaise*, feminine]. III. 344, b: *Disease* the enemy, and *his* ingineers, — have cast a trench about me, now five years. — M. feminine.

Event, [= OF. *event*, masculine; L. *eventus*, masculine]. II. 586, a, *Good Event* is represented as a *boy*. — Sh. followed by his.

Force, [ME. *force, fors;* OF. *force*, feminine; ML. *fortia*]. III. 101, b: Thy *boys*, Ambition, Pride, and Scorn, *Force*, Rapine, — call hither. Cf. II. 557, a, where the warlike *force* of the city is represented as a man (Polemius).

Gambol, [F. *gambade*, feminine; It. *gambata*]. III. 106, a, *Gambol* is represented as a son of Christmas.

Grace, [ME. *grace*, etc.; OF. *grace*, feminine; L. *gratia*, feminine]. III. 160, b: His *pages* (are) bounty and *grace*. See p. 3. — K. feminine.

Misrule, [*mis-* + *rule;* ME. *rule*, etc.; OF. *reule*, etc., feminine; L. *regula*, feminine]. III. 106, a, represented as a *son* of Christmas.

Noise, [ME. *noise;* OF. *noise*, feminine; L. *nausea*, feminine]. II. 569, b: Thinking *noise* the fittest *herald* to proclaim true joys.

Order, [ME. *ordre;* OF. *ordre*, masculine; L. *ordo*, masculine]. III. 24, b, represented as a man, the servant of Reason. Cf. II. 286, a: All things — are so digested, fitted, and composed, as it shews Wit had married *Order*. See Wit. — M. masculine.

Power, [ME. *poer*, etc.; OF. *poer*, etc., masculine]. II. 358, a: *Prince Power* will never want her parasites. Cf. III. 40, b; 41, a, where "the twelve sacred powers, that are presiding at all nuptial hours", are represented as men. — Neuter, I. 282, b; 283, b; 315, b; III. 392, a. — K. masculine; M. masculine and feminine.

Rapine, [OF. *rapine*, feminine; L. *rapina*, feminine]. III. 101, b: Thy *boys*, Ambition, Pride, and Scorn, Force, *Rapine*, — call hither.

Riches, [ME. *richesse*, (feminine in Chaucer; Koch, p. 389); OF. *richesse*, feminine]. I. 337, b: Dear saint, *Riches*, the dumb *god*, that giv'st all men tongues, etc. — Sh. feminine.

Scorn, [ME. *scorn;* OF. *escarn*, etc., masculine; OHG. *skern*, masculine and neuter]. III. 101, b, *Scorn* is called *boy* of Avarice. — K. M. feminine. Sh. feminine; see Hamlet, p. 54: To show virtue her own feature, *scorn her* own image.

Sport, [ME. *disport;* OF. *desport*, etc., masculine]. III. 42, b: Love's — council are those antic *boys*, Games, Laughter, *Sports*, Delights. — M. masculine. Feminine,

Art, [ME. *art;* OF. *art*, masculine and feminine; L. *ars*, feminine]. II. 18, b: He will make Nature ashamed of her long sleep: when *art*, who's but a *stepdame*, shall do more than she. III. 361, a: Sleepy or stupid Nature, couldst thou part with such a rarity, and not rouse *Art*, with all *her* aids, etc. III. 420, a: Make court to the *art* itself as a *mistress*. III. 421, a: It is *art* only can lead him to perfection, and leave him there in possession, as planted by *her* hand. *Art* is called *servant* of Nature, I. 421, a; II. 50, b; III. 313, b. — A masculine personification seems to exist, III. 422, a: Alcibiades, who had rather nature for his guide than *art* for his *master*. — Neuter, II. 3; 60, b; 509, a. — M. feminine. Sh. feminine.

Art Plastic. The *Art Plastic* was moulding in clay, or potters earth anciently. This is the *parent* of statuary sculpture, graving, and picture; cutting in brass and marble, all serve under *her*.

Cause, [ME. *cause;* OF. *cause*, feminine; L. *causa*, feminine]. III. 312, b: The judge his favour timely then extends, when a good *cause* is destitute of friends, — when those good few that *her* defenders be, are there for charity and not for fee. — Neuter, I. 280, b; 281, b; III. 330, b.

Chance, [ME. *chance*, etc.; OF. *cheance*, etc.; ML. *cadentia*]. I. 76, b: Now, for my soul, another minion of the old *lady Chance's!* I. 328, b: Who would trust slippery *chance?* — They that would make themselves *her* spoil; and foolishly forget, when *she* doth flatter, that *she* comes to prey. III. 326, b: Or if *chance* must to each man that doth rise, needs lend an aid, to thine *she* had *her* eyes. — Neuter, I. 119, a; II. 535, b.

Custom, [ME. *custom*, etc.; OF. *costume*, etc., feminine; ML. *costuma*]. I. 251, a: Those, whom *custom* rapteth in *her* press. III. 414, a: *Custom* is the most certain *mistress* of language. Cf. I. 156, b: In spight of all th'impostures,

paintings, drugs, which her *bawd, Custom*, dawbs her cheeks withal. — Neuter, III. 36, a. — Sh. masculine.

Danger, [ME. *daunger* (masculine in Chaucer; see Koch, p. 389); OF. *danger*, etc., masculine; ML. **dominarium*]. II. 563, b, *Danger* or Peira is represented as a woman. — Neuter, II. 324, a. — M. masculine. Sh. masculine.

Despair, [ME. *dispair*, etc.; OF. *desespeir*, etc., masculine]. II. 103, b: For 'tis *despair* that is the *mother* of madness. — M. masculine and feminine.

Fame, [ME. *fame*; OF. *fame*, feminine; L. *fama*, feminine]. I. 3, a: He is a scholar, if a man may trust the liberal voice of *fame* in *her* report. I. 251, b: *Fame*, — little at first, and fearful; but at length *she* dares attempt the skies, and stalking proud with feet on ground, *her* head doth pierce a cloud! etc. II. 306, b: 'Tis the House of *Fame*, sir, where — all do meet to taste the cornucopiæ of *her* rumours, which *she*, the *mother* of sport, pleaseth to scatter among the vulgar. II. 536, b: Signior Maximilian, the *fame* of all your actions sounds nought else but perfect honour from *her* swelling cheeks. II. 561, b: Glory of queens, — whose graces do as far outspeak your *fame*, as *fame* doth silence, when *her* trumpet rings you daughter, sister, wife of several kings. III. 56, b: *Fame* — now *she* is grown and great, etc. III. 61, a: Virtue, my father and my honour; — aid to-night the triumphs of thy white-winged *maid* (viz. Fame). III. 61, a: *Fame*. — *Her* house is all of echo made, where never dies the sound: and as *her* brows the clouds invade, *her* feet do strike the ground. III. 61, b: *Fame*. — *Her* triumphs, as their causes, are for ever. III. 68, a: *Fame* flew greater for him than *she* did for other mortals. III. 169, b: A time-server, as *Fame herself* is. III. 170, b: Who's this? my *mistress*, *Fame!* the *lady* whom I honour and adore! etc. III. 249, b: All-virtuous Herbert! on whose every part Truth might spend all her voice, *Fame* all *her* art. III. 320, a: Public *Fame; she* is the judge, thou executioner: or, if thou needs wouldst trench upon *her* power, etc. — Represented as a woman, III. 207, b. Cf. III. 208, b; 211, b. — Neuter only twice, II. 537, a; III. 390, a. — K. M. feminine. Sh. feminine.

Fate, [ME. *fate;* L. *fatum*, neuter]. II. 135, a: Let us care to sell ourselves at such a price as may — make *Fate*, while *she* tempts ours, fear *her* own estate. II. 139, a: And as he rose, the day grew black with him, and *Fate* descended nearer to the earth, as if *she* meant to hide the name of things under *her* wings, and make the world *her* quarry. III. 66, b: His *fate* here draws an empire with it. — First — hath *she* wrought an isle, etc. III. 67, a: But when your *fate* shall call you forth —, view here what great examples *she* hath placed. III. 68, a: *Fate herself* did bid to save his life. Cf. II. 138, a: O, the whore Fortune, and her *bawds* the *Fates*. — Neuter, I. 220, a; 251, a; II. 129, a; III. 12, b; 66, b; 235, b. — K. M. feminine.

Form, [ME. *forme;* OF. *forme*, feminine; L. *forma*, feminine]. Feminine gender not unlikely, III. 103, b: The male and female used to join —. Then Feature did to *Form* advance, and Youth called Beauty forth to dance. — Neuter, I. 150, b; III. 360, a. — M. feminine. Sh. followed by his.

Fortune, [ME. *fortune* (feminine in Piers Ploughman; see Koch, p. 389); OF. *fortune*, feminine; L. *fortuna*, feminine]. *Fortune* is generally personified as a feminine and often spoken of as a goddess. I. 265, b: He can safely scorn the tongues of slaves, and neglect *fortune*, more than *she* can him. III. 71, a: You and your other you, great king and queen, have yet the least of your bright *fortune* seen, — your age's night shall be *her* noon. III. 146, b: Of your *fortune* be secure, Love and *she* are both at your command, sir! III. 305, a: Take along with thee, thy true friend's wishes, — that *fortune* never make thee to complain, but what *she* gives, thou dar'st give *her* again. III. 390, a: Ill *fortune* never crushed that man, whom good *Fortune* deceived not. I therefore have counselled my friends, never to trust to *her* fairer side, though *she* seemed to make peace with them, etc. I. 75, b: Who can indure to see blind *fortune* dote thus? — I could run wild with grief now, to behold the rankness of *her* bounties. I. 76, b: See how the *strumpet fortune* tickles him. I. 92, b: Blind *Fortune* still bestows *her* gifts on such as cannot use them. I. 249, a: All human business *fortune* doth command without all order; and with *her* blind hand, *she*, blind, bestows blind gifts. I. 316, a: *Fortune. Her* I indeed adore; and keep *her* grateful image in my house, — to *her* I care not, if — I go offer. I. 318, a: Great *mother Fortune*, *queen* of human state, *rectress* of action, *arbitress* of fate. — Accept our offering and be present, great *goddess*. — *Fortune* averts *her* face! — Blind *mistress*. I. 318, b: Perhaps the thought and shame of that, made *Fortune* turn *her* face, knowing *herself* the lesser deity. Bashful *queen*, if so, Sejanus thanks thy modesty. I. 328, a: Like, as both their bulks and souls were bound on *Fortune's* wheel, and must act only with *her* motion. I. 331, b: How *Fortune* plies *her* sports, when *she* begins to practise them! I. 427. b: It is fit we should thank *fortune* — for any benefit *she* confers upon us. II. 94, b: There is a *Fortune* coming towards you, dainty, that will take thee thus, and set thee aloft, to tread upon the head of *her* own statue here in Rome. II. 123, a: O ye fates, give *fortune* now *her* eyes, to see with whom *she* goes along, that *she* may ne'er forsake him. — He needs not *her* nor them. II. 138, a: O, the *whore Fortune*, and *her* bawds the Fates. II. 344, b: When *she* is pleased to trick or tromp mankind. II. 375, a: Not *Fortune's* self, when *she* encounters virtue. II. 566, a: Blind *Fortune* be thy slave; and may *her* store, the less thou seek'st it, follow thee the more. III. 148, a: *Fortune* shall forget *her* spite and heap all the blessings on you, that *she* can pour out upon you. III. 247, a: *Fortune* upon him breaks *herself*. — *Fortune* is neuter, II. 453, a: There's better *fortune* coming towards you, an you do not deject *it*. III. 148, b: You will not importune, the change of your *fortune:* for if you dare trust to my force-casting *'tis* presently good, and *it* will be lasting. III. 302, b: See the grave, sour, and supercilious sir — lay his *fortune* out to show, till envy wound or maim *it* at a blow! — — In the sense of wealth, neuter, I. 369, a: Will him to pray for me; and to use his *fortune* with reverence when he comes to*'t*. — K. M. feminine. Sh. feminine.

Merit, [ME. *merite*, etc.; OF. *merite*, feminine and masculine; L. *meritum*, neuter]. III. 253, a: Thou wert the first mad'st *merit* know *her* strength. Cf. II. 296, a: *Merit* will keep no house, nor pay no house-rent. Will *Mistress Merit* go to market, think you, set on the pot or feed the family? — Neuter, I. 321, a; II. 291, b; III. 253, b.

Mischief, [ME. *mischief*, etc.; OF. *meschief*, masculine]. III. 48, a, *Mischief* is represented as the *Dame* of the hags. *Mischief* is Jonson's translation of the Greek *Ate;* see III. 48, note †. — Neuter, I. 382, a; II. 80, a.

Murmur, [ME. *murmur;* OF. *murmure*, feminine; L. *murmur*, neuter]. III. 49, a, represented as a hag.

Peace, [ME. *pece*, etc. (feminine; see Koch, p. 389); OF. *pais*, etc., feminine; L. *pax (pacem)*, feminine]. II. 562, b, *Peace* or Irene is represented as a woman. II. 565, b: This hath brought sweet *peace* to sit in that bright state *she* ought. — Neuter, I. 246, a; II. 115, b; III. 49, b. — K. M. feminine. Sh. feminine.

Quiet, [ME. *quiete;* L. *quies (quiet-)*, feminine]. II. 563, a, *Quiet* or Esychia is represented as a woman and called first *handmaid* of Peace. III. 374, b, *quiet* is called valour's *waiting-maid.* — M. feminine.

Rage, [ME. *rage*; OF. *rage*, feminine; ML. *rabia*]. III. 49, a, *Rage* is represented as a hag. — Neuter, II. 546, a. — M. feminine. Sh. followed by his.

Report, [ME. *report;* = F. *report*, masculine; from the verb]. II. 100, a: How are you wronged! — By whom? — Public *report;* that gives you out to stomach your repulse, and brook it deadly. — Sir, *she* brooks not me. — Sh. feminine.

Ruin, [ME. *ruine;* OF. *ruine*, feminine; L. *ruina*, feminine]. I. 65, a: Black, ravenous *ruin*, with *her* sail-stretched wings. — Neuter, III. 405, b. — Sh. followed by his.

Slander, [ME. *slaunder*, etc.; OF. *esclandre*, etc., masculine; LL. *scandalum*, neuter]. III. 49, a, *Slander* is represented as a hag. — Neuter, II. 100, a. — Sh. followed by his.

Theme, [ME. *teme;* OF. *teme*, etc., masculine; L. *thema*, neuter]. II. 318, a: I say she's more than fame can promise of her, a *theme* that's overcome with *her* own matter.

Tumult, [F. *tumulte*, masculine; L. *tumultus*, masculine]. II. 563, b, *Tumult* or Tarache is represented as a woman.

Vice, [ME. *vice*, etc.; OF. *vice*, masculine; L. *vitium*, neuter]. I. 156, b: *Vice.* — Tut, *she* is stale, rank, foul; and were it not that those that woo *her* greet *her* with locked eyes, in spight of all th'impostures, paintings, drugs, which *her* bawd, Custom, dawbs *her* cheeks withal, *she* would betray *her* loathed and leprous face. II. 570, b: For *vice* is safe, while *she* hath vice to friend. III. 248, a: They follow virtue for reward to-day; to-morrow *vice*, if *she* give better pay. III. 269, b: Next to that virtue, is to know *vice* well, and *her* black spite expel. Which to effect (since no breast is so sure, or safe, but *she*'ll procure some way of entrance) we must plant a guard of thoughts to watch and ward at the eye and ear. III. 274, b: Such there be — that — never think how

vice doth every hour eat on *her* clients, and some one devour. Cf. I. 203, a: *Vice* is like a *fury* to the vicious mind. — Neuter, III. 397, a; 408, b. — K. M. masculine and feminine. Sh. masculine.

In the sense of the buffoon of the old Mysteries and Moralities *Vice* is of the masculine gender. II. 215, b: That's fifty years agone and six, when every great man had his *Vice* stand by him, in *his* long coat, shaking *his* wooden dagger. II. 302, a: How like you the *Vice* in the play? — Which is *he!* II. 302, b: I would not give a rush for a *Vice* that has not a wooden dagger to snap at everybody *he* meets. — Also neuter, II. 214, a: What *Vice?* What kind wouldst thou have *it* of? — Sh. masculine.

Masculine and feminine,

Spirit, [ME. *spirit;* OF. *esperit*, masculine; L. *spiritus*, masculine]. — Masculine, II. 111, a: A *spirit* so much his (viz. Cæsar's) *lord* in mischief. I. 66, b: O, how I hate the monstrousness of time, where every servile imitating *spirit* — strives to fling *his* ulcerous body in the Thespian spring, and straight leaps forth a poet! — III. 85, b: Away, idle *spirit;* and thou the idle cause of *his* adventuring hither, vanish with *him.* I. 246, b: As in a circle, a magician then is safe against the *spirit* he excites; but, out of it, is subject to *his* rage, etc. — Feminine, III. 335, a: Let Angels sing her glories, who did call her *spirit* home to *her* origin. — M. masculine and feminine. Sh. masculine.

Virtue, [ME. *vertu;* OF. *vertu*, feminine; L. *virtus*, feminine]. Feminine, I. 244, b: O, who shall follow *Virtue* and embrace *her*, when *her* false bosom is found nought but air? — Who shall, with greater comforts comprehend *her* unseen being and *her* excellence; when you, that teach, and should eternize *her*, live as *she* were no law unto your lives, nor lived *herself* but with your idle breaths? I. 249, a: Hands, that part with gifts, or will restrain their use, without desert, or with a misery numbed to *virtue's* right, work, as they had no soul to govern them, and quite reject *her*. I. 150, b: *Virtue*, without presumption, place may take above best kings, whom only *she* should make. I. 251, a: 'Twere simple injury to his free hand, that sweeps the cobwebs from unused *virtue*, and makes *her* shine proportioned to *her* worth. I. 264, a: Rulers and subjects, by whole tribes he checkt, but *virtue* and *her* friends did still protect. I. 305, b: *Virtue*, there is not that narrow thing, *she* is elsewhere. I. 362, a: *Virtue* when *she*'s poor. II. 564, a: All blessedness appearing in every of these *virtues*, *her* particular triumph over *her* opposite evil. III. 49, b: *Virtue.* All *her* antique birth, as Justice, Faith, *she* will restore; and, bold upon our sloth, retrieve *her* Age of gold. III. 124, a: *Virtue* and *her* noted opposite, Pleasure. III. 124, a: This night *Virtue* brings forth twelve princes —: these now *she* trusts with Pleasure, etc. III. 125, b: *Virtue — herself*, *she* being *her* own reward. But *she* will have you know, that though *her* sports be soft, *her* life is hard. III. 126, a: *Virtue. She*, *she* it is in darkness shines, 'tis *she* that still *herself* refines, etc. III. 150, b: Yours shall be — to shew and to open clear *virtue* the way, both whither *she* should and how far *she* may. III. 255, a: If I would *virtue* set as *she* was young, and hear *her* speak with one, etc. III. 308, a: 'Tis crown enough

to *virtue* still, *her* own applause. III. 325, b: Whilst tottered *virtue* holds *her* broken arms up to their empty moulds. III. 464, a: *Virtue* by him shall gain again *her* youth, and joy as much therein as in *her* truth. — Masculine, III. 56, a, where Heroic *Virtue* is represented as a man. III. 56, a: When *Virtue* cut off Terror, he gat Fame. III. 56, b: Heroic *Virtue* sinks not under length of years or ages; but is still the same, while *he* preserves, as when *he* got good fame. III. 61, a: *Virtue*, my *father* and my honour. — *Virtue* is neuter, I, 26, b; 220, a; II. 92, b; 128, b; 374, a; 406, a; III. 247, a; 273, b; 349, b; 402, a. — M. feminine. Sh. feminine.

Followed by his,

Praise, [ME. *preis*, etc.; OF. *preis*, masculine; L. *pretium*, neuter]. III. 125, a: This was so well, as *praise* wants half *his* voice to tell. Cf. II. 318, a: *Praise* is struck blind and deaf and dumb with her. — Neuter, I. 221, b. — M. feminine. Sh. followed by his.

Stern (p. 63) has stated that Shakespeare in personifying substantives prefers the masculine gender, and he adds that further researches and comparisons with contemporary authors may show whether this be a characteristic of the language of the Elizabethan age or not. To make a slight contribution to the solution of this question by means of the material Ben Jonson has furnished, is our present object.

The material, as far as it depends on words common to both authors, is not very rich. Of words with poetical gender Shakespeare and Ben Jonson have only 70 in common, of which 40 are of the same gender, 13 partly so, 17 of a different gender. To these may be added 30, which are followed in one author by his, in the other are either of distinct personal gender or followed by his.

Words of the same gender. Masculine: *ocean*, *Phœbus*, *river*, *stone*, *sun*, *time*. Feminine: *art*, *beauty*, *city*, *country*, *crown*, *Dian*, *earth*, *Echo*, *envy*, *fame*, *fortune*, *France*, *isle*, *Italy*, *justice*, *kingdom*, *land*, *London*, *May*, *mind*, *moon*, *music*, *nature*, *night*, *patience*, *peace*, *Phœbe*, *report*, *Rome*, *soul*, *vanity*, *Venus*, *world*. Masculine and feminine: *love*.

Sh. masculine, BJ. his: *day*, *drop*, *fear*, *stream*, *winter*. Sh. his, BJ. masculine: *belly*, *cedar* †, *event*, *Hesperus*, *humour*, *medecine*, *oak*, *tongue*. Sh. his, BJ. his: *action*, *praise*, *pudding*, *word*.

Words partly of the same gender. Sh. masculine, BJ. masculine and feminine: *affection*, *air*, *death*, *gold*, *heaven*, *pride*, *reason*, *sleep*, *spirit*. — Sh. feminine, BJ. masculine and feminine: *virtue*. — Sh. masculine and feminine, BJ. feminine: *commonwealth*, *morning*, *ship*.

Sh. masculine and feminine, BJ. his: *sea*. — Sh. his, BJ. masculine and feminine: *truth*.

Words of a different gender. Sh. masculine, BJ. feminine: *age, custom, danger, hope, ignorance, law, life, necessity, sorrow, star, study* †, *vice*. — Sh. feminine, BJ. masculine: *autumn, plenty, riches, scorn, youth* †.

Sh. his, BJ. feminine: *bell, face, form, rage, ruin, slander, summer, vine, violet, voice, wit.*

But the greatest difference shown by Shakespeare and Ben Jonson in the personification of substantives is to be found in words with the Romance suffixes *-y, -ion, -on, -ance, -ence*. Shakespeare generally uses these words as masculine, Ben Jonson as feminine. The relation between the two genders is shown in the following table.

	Shakespeare.		Ben Jonson.	
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.
Words in *-y.*	15	10	6 [1])	35
Words in *-ion, -on.*	7	3	2	11
Words in *-ance, -ence.*	4	1	0	8

The difference is no doubt to be explained on the assumption that Ben Jonson in personifying these substantives has been influenced by the corresponding and almost assonant Latin words [2]); Shakespeare on the contrary either knew too little Latin to be influenced in that way (Ben Jonson says of him that he had "small Latin and less Greek", III. 289, a), or was induced by his more vivid and strong imagination to disregard the genders of the Latin words.

The facts here adduced, viz. the comparatively great number of words of different genders in the two authors, and their different treatment of the substantives with Romance suffixes, show that, to judge by a comparison between Shakespeare and Ben Jonson, the personification of substantives depends on the individuality of the poet, and that the personification used by Shakespeare cannot be considered characteristic of the Elizabethan age as a whole.

[1]) Four doubtful.

[2]) In the preceding it has been stated several times that also in substantives without suffixes the gender is influenced by the corresponding Latin or Greek words, although there is no resemblance of sound.

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List of substantives with poetical gender or followed by his.

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Disease, 52.
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Abbreviations and signs.

AS.	Anglo-Saxon.	K.	Koch.	ML.	Middle Latin.
BJ.	Ben Jonson.	L.	Latin.	OF.	Old French.
F.	French.	LL.	Late Latin.	OHG.	Old High German.
Icel.	Icelandic.	M.	Mätzner.	Sh.	Shakespeare.
It.	Italian.	ME.	Middle English.		

\+ read *and;* i. e., compounded with.
= read *cognate with;* i. e., etymologically parallel with.
* read *theoretical;* i. e., theoretically assumed form.
† read *personification doubtful.*

Addenda.

Page 29, after line 22, add: *Ferment* is followed by his, II. 21, a.
„ „ „ „ 28, „ Sh. followed by his.
„ 36, „ „ 32, „ Sh. masculine.
„ 44, „ „ 21, „ *Rapture* is followed by his (neuter), III. 420, a.
„ 45, „ „ 36, „ *Greatness* is followed by his, I. 305, a: *Greatness* hath *his* cankers.